

INVESTIGATING PLAN IS DETERMINED BY DEMOCRAT LEADERS

Extra Session of Congress May Take Up Several Inquiries in Addition to Reciprocity and the Tariff.

MATERIAL FOR 1912

Methods of Department of Justice in Alleged Pro-Diaz Activity Likely to Be Scrutinized.

WASHINGTON—Plans for a long series of investigations as a part of a Democratic "campaign for economy and retrenchment" were tentatively determined today by party leaders, as the program for the extra session, in addition to Canadian reciprocity and a schedule by schedule revision of the tariff.

The inquiries will be incident, Democrats say, to a drastic pruning of the government payroll. They hope also to make campaign material for the Democratic party for 1912.

As a starter, it is stated that the following investigations have already been decided upon:

To determine the real reason for the Texas army "maneuvers."

To ascertain why there has been no prosecution of the steel business under the Sherman anti-trust law.

To fix responsibility for the sale of the Philippine friar lands to the sugar trust.

To find out how much the promoters of the deal got when the government purchased the Panama canal from the old French company.

To determine whether the activities of the various congressional commissions warrant their continuance.

To determine the truth of the charge of mismanagement and inefficiency in the postoffice department.

To reveal the actual conduct of the interior department under former Secretary Ballinger.

To inquire into the methods of the department of justice in its alleged pro-Diaz activity in connection with the Mexican revolution.

Opposes Reciprocity

WASHINGTON—Former Senator Eugene Hale of Maine is said to be engaged in an active effort to defeat President Taft's Canadian reciprocity agreement.

It is reported to be the plan of the

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U. S. SUIT WITH FAY HEIRS IS ON

Suit brought by the government against Henry H. Fay and other heirs of Joseph S. Fay to recover possession of two acres of land at Woods Hole, near the fisheries station, is on trial today before Judge Brown and a jury in the United States circuit court.

In 1903 Fay heirs were successful in a suit they brought to oust the superintendent of the station from possession, on the ground that the property had not been used by the government for the purposes stated in the deed. The rights of the government were not determined in that suit.

ASSESSORS PLACE FIRST ASSISTANTS

The board of principal assessors has assigned its first assistants, four transfers being made.

The appointments of the second assistants will be made within a few days. The assessors will begin their work on April 1.

EXAMINATIONS FOR POLICE

Examinations for policemen in Boston will be held by the civil service commission on April 18. Application blanks, obtained at the office of the commission at the State House, must be filed by April 8.

RANDOLPH HALL AT HARVARD IS PARTLY BURNED

Nineteen Harvard students, most of whom were freshmen, were losers in a fire that did about \$22,000 damage in Randolph hall, Mt. Auburn street, Cambridge, early today. The fire was caused by the overturning of a gas lamp in the rooms of T. Buel '13 and T. A. Jeakes '13.

Other students affected are: A. F. Sortwell '14, J. R. Sibley '12, R. B. Romaine '14, R. T. Pratt '14, H. C. Morgan '14, C. E. Miller '14, H. R. Hillard '14, J. L. Handy '14, W. L. Fox '14, E. Dodd '14, J. C. Devereaux '14, K. Bean '12, W. M. Carson '14, F. M. Burton '14, J. H. Bryan '14, A. L. Bliss '12, and Y. Arai '12.

The fire destroyed practically the entire northeast wing, or about one fifth of Randolph hall. Two alarms were rung and assistance was received from Boston. All the students got away safely.

BRITISH PEACE MOVE URGES U. S. ACTION ON ARBITRATION TREATY

WASHINGTON—Sir Edward Grey's speech in Parliament, in which he said that the British government would welcome a proposal for a broad arbitration agreement with the United States, will go a long way toward enabling President Taft to redeem his promise to submit a treaty with Great Britain providing for general and unlimited arbitration of all questions arising between the two countries.

It is learned that negotiations for such a treaty have been proceeding informally for a long time, though neither side yet has submitted a final concrete proposition.

With a practical agreement upon the principal of arbitration all questions in controversy, even those involving national honor (expressly excluded by existing conventions of The Hague), only two difficulties have been encountered by the negotiators.

The first is the insistence of the American Senate upon its constitutional right to pass upon each and every question to be submitted to arbitration, which, it is recognized would involve a separate treaty in every case. The second obstacle is found in framing the declaration in favor of general arbitration so as to exclude questions involving national policy.

Emphasis is laid upon the statement that it is not contemplated to provide for anything in the nature of an alliance.

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PAN-AMERICAN PEACE WORK IS PRAISED BY BARON DE CONSTANT

WASHINGTON—At the Pan-American dinner Wednesday night Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, member of the Hague tribunal and former minister to England from France, praised the endeavors of the Pan-American Union to maintain and preserve peace, and expressed the desire that a Pan-European bureau might be established on a like plan.

"I consider it my duty," he began, "to express sympathy, admiration and confidence for the work of the Pan-American Union. I have always believed in American union, and I have often given it as an example to Europe."

He went on to praise the work of the late Ambassador Nabuco of Brazil, John Barrett and Andrew Carnegie in the interests of Pan-American unity, and said: "You were also fortunate in receiving the official, personal, and decisive support of two successive Presidents of the United States; this support was, indeed, official and most effective, as the minister of foreign affairs himself was allowed to show his public sympathy to your union."

"Here I speak of the famous journey

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GRADUATION EVENTS IN EVENING SCHOOLS OF GREATER BOSTON

Scores of Diplomas to Be Awarded Tonight to Pupils Completing Courses in Elementary Grades.

OTHERS ON FRIDAY

William P. Higgins, Assistant Corporation Counsel, to Give Address Before Bigelow Students.

Several evening schools in Boston and vicinity will have graduating exercises and awarding of diplomas tonight in addition to those held Wednesday evening.

Bigelow and Frederick W. Lincoln evening elementary schools will give graduation programs tonight. At the former the diplomas will be presented and an address made by William P. Higgins, assistant corporation counsel of Boston, with exercises under the direction of John W. Lillis, principal. At the Lincoln school the exercises will be in charge of John J. Sheehan, principal.

At the Bigelow school a class will sing in chorus and the Lithuanian orchestra will play selections. Individual selections will be given by Walter J. Hines, Catherine Murphy, Annie M. Price, Vincent Kelleher and Catherine Callahan.

On Friday night at the Central evening high school there will be a musical and literary entertainment under the direction of the principal, Myron W. Richardson, at which the 121 diplomas will be presented by Michael H. Corcoran of the school committee.

Twenty-four graduates will receive their diplomas at the Hancock school the same evening. Addresses are to be made by Julius Anderson, Bellamy S. Storer, Congressman William F. Murray and Judge Frank Leveroni.

Exercises will also be held on Friday evening at the Wells, Bowdoin, Phillips Brooks, Quincy, Franklin, Washington-Alleston, Lyman and Eliot evening schools, and at the Warren school and the Dillaway girls school.

At the evening industrial schools in East Boston, Roxbury and the Mechanic Arts high schools certificates will be presented to the deserving pupils who have completed the required courses.

Commencement exercises of the Malden evening schools will be held tonight in the various buildings.

MAKE FIRE INQUIRY PUBLIC IN MALDEN

It is announced by the special committee appointed by Mayor George H. Fall of Malden to investigate the fire department that the sessions, which have been secret, hereafter will be open to the public. The next meeting will be held Friday night, when several members of the fire department will testify.

GOVERNMENT WANTS CONTROLLED EXPERT SAYS HARVARD HEAD

"No great republic has yet been able to use experts and retain its republican government; and it remains for us to find a means of using them and controlling them, or of losing our efficiency and power without them, or of becoming an autocracy under them."

This statement was made by President Lowell of Harvard, in speaking on "Research in Government" before the Government club of Harvard at the Colonial club Wednesday evening.

Continuing, President Lowell said:

"As an example, in the whole municipal government of England theory and fact are widely separated. We generally believe, and the English public believes also, that city government in England is efficient because it is in the control of the best men, elected by the people."

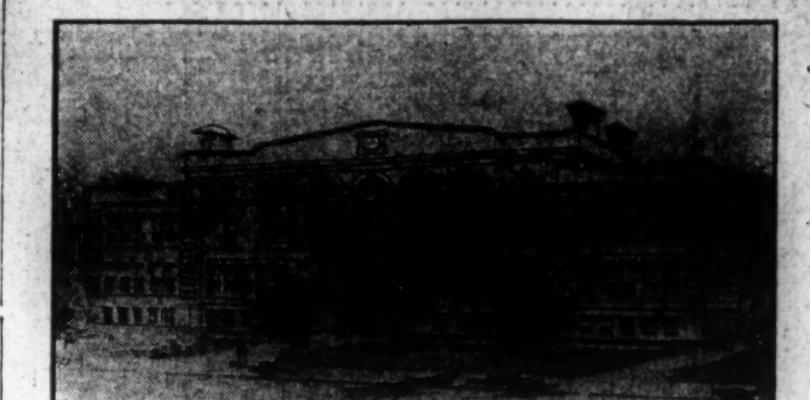
"But an investigator, armed with the thought that the council is not a model body, finds that in well-governed boroughs it is a mere check on the rule of permanent experts, and that in poorly governed boroughs the experts are under the control of a powerful council."

"This actual portrayal of present day facts of government is one of the greatest needs of our country. In it lies the key to our future welfare. It is because corporations are guided by experts who know the facts and have followed the course of events that they can continually outwit the force of changing officials of the government who are unacquainted with their posts and have no time to learn their duties properly."

"Research in government should consider all this and should show the people what they need, in order that they

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WORK ON WOLLASTON SCHOOL BUILDING TO START SOON



How building will look when finished.

WOLLASTON, Mass.—Work on the Wollaston school building in Beals street, Highland avenue and Taylor street, is to begin immediately and it is said by the school committee that it will be ready for service at the beginning of the session following the holidays next January.

Plans made by McLean & Wright, the architects, show a building of Georgian style, two stories high, with eight class rooms, a master's office and teachers' rooms on the first floor, and four class second story.

Opening off the corridor are eight class rooms. These rooms are each 23 feet by 20 feet, seating 42 pupils each and connected with each room by two double swinging doors is its coat room, these being arranged as in Boston schools, to open off the rooms instead of the corridors.

In the second story, occupying the entire center of the building, is the assembly hall, 43 feet wide by 70 feet long by 20 feet high. This hall will seat the entire school. On the opposite side of the hall is the stage, framed by a proscenium arch. Adjoining it are the dressing rooms, connected by a passageway back of the stage.

ARMY DRILLS BEGUN ON SAN ANTONIO FIELD

Aviators Ready to Start Flights to Test Use of the Aeroplane for Military Purposes.

Phil Parmelee, a Wright aviator, have completed repairs on the biplane which fell into the Rio Grande last week, and expected to make a flight over the camp this afternoon. They will continue aerial experiments during the "maneuvers."

Another hangar will be erected to house two Curtiss biplanes and other Wright machines which are coming for Lieutenants Beck, Walker and Keller, ordered here from San Diego.

The ninth cavalry arrived today, disputes between railroads over handling cars having resulted in delay.

TO DYNAMITE RAILROADS

WASHINGTON—All railroad communication with the interior of Mexico will be cut off within 24 hours through the destruction of bridges, according to the statement of the revolutionary junta here today. The announcement was confirmed by reports received by Southern Pacific officials at San Antonio.

The revolutionists say the railroads failed to stop transporting federal troops

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WAY TO FIVE-CENT FARE POINTED OUT BY RAILROAD BOARD

The railroad commission sent to the House a special report at the request of the Legislature, as to the different methods by which the city of Chelsea and the towns of Winthrop and Revere may obtain equal transportation facilities with other parts of Greater Boston for a 5-cent fare.

The report says that the five cent fare may be obtained through a lease of the street railway lines in those municipalities to the Boston Elevated; through the passage of the Elevated's bill permitting it to acquire stock in connecting lines, with its provision that not more than five cents shall be charged within a radius of five and a half miles of the center of the city, and through obtaining the consent of the Elevated to a reduction in its fare to these points, which would permit a traffic agreement with the roads now located there. The commission says that the first plan is the most feasible.

The bill introduced on petition of Thomas J. Giblin of East Boston for a teaming tunnel under Boston harbor was reported adversely by the committee on metropolitan affairs on the ground that the need for the tunnel was not sufficient to warrant its construction.

The committee on railroads and street railroads has reported leave to withdraw on E. Moody Boynton's bill for the construction of a \$3,000,000 monorail line.

SIX MONTHS' COLD STORAGE LIMIT URGED AT FOOD BILL HEARING

A letter from Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the national chemistry department at Washington, saying that turkeys, chickens, fish and other articles of food should not be kept in cold storage more than six months was read by Representative Edward C. R. Bagley at a hearing before the legislative committee

(Continued on Page Two, Column Five.)

SHIPERS PREPARE TO USE CAPE COD CANAL

The management of the Boston, Cape Cod & New York Canal Company, after conferences with the leading coal carrying interests between Boston and more northern points and the southern ports has been assured that when the new waterway is completed these carriers will use it for their business. It is figured that 9,000,000 tons of coal round Cape Cod every year.

Another source of revenue for the new canal will accrue from passenger travel. Nearly 500,000 people per annum now

journey by water between Boston and New York and ports beyond those cities. Most of this traffic is certain to utilize the canal, the Fall River line having already determined to do so.

As a step in building the canal, the highway bridge over Monument river at Bourne, which for the past dozen years has been a main artery between the Cape and Buzzards bay villages, will soon be abandoned to permit the big dredges to enter the river. The new Bourne highway bridge over the canal, which has already cost some \$116,000 and has a clearance of 20 feet above high

tide, will be used instead of the older structure.

The New Haven railroad bridge will also be taken up soon and trains will cross by the new 160-foot roller-lift bridge, which has cost about \$200,000 and has a high tide clearance of five feet.

More active excavating for the canal will begin April 1. At present there are two dredges in operation and between 3000 and 3500 cubic yards of earth are being excavated daily. Beginning the first of the month, however, 11 dredges will be operated, pulling out from 25,000 to 30,000 yards a day.

TRUST COMPANIES MUST GIVE DEPOSITS SAYS NORMAN WHITE

Chairman of Ways and Means Committee of Legislature Makes Statement During Tax Bill Hearing.

NEW LAW PERMITS

Declares It Is His Purpose to Show Amounts Transferred to Savings Departments to Avoid Taxation.

Representative Norman H. White, chairman of the ways and means committee of the House, declared today that the trust companies in Boston having savings departments would be compelled to disclose to the committee the amount of their deposits in such departments on April 1 last year, immediately prior to that day and immediately after that day. The purpose is to show what amounts were transferred to the savings departments of trust companies to avail the owners of the tax exemption.

Representative White's statement was made at the hearing before his committee on the bill from the Senate relative to the taxation of deposits in the savings departments of trust companies. He has asked former Governor Bates what amounts were transferred and the Governor replied that the only exact information was in the hands of the trust companies themselves, and he was not in a position to obtain it. Representative White then said that the committee had the power to obtain this information and would exercise it.

Power to summon witnesses and order production of books and papers was conferred upon the ways and means committee in an order adopted by the House two weeks ago.

During the progress of the hearing a communication was received by the chairman of the committee from Speaker Walker of the House which read:

To the Ways and Means Committee—

The present law in regard to the taxation of money in the savings bank departments of trust companies is bad. It provides for an unjust exemption of such funds from taxation. It encourages deposits for the sole purpose of escaping taxation. It is an unjust discrimination in favor of a certain small class of banking institutions. To make such discrimination is unwise public policy.

I hope, therefore, that House bill No. 774, which has passed the Senate, and is now before your committee, will receive a favorable report and will be returned

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FILES COMPLAINT AGAINST THE BIG STEEL INTERESTS

WASHINGTON—In a complaint filed with the interstate commerce commission today the Alpha Portland Cement Company of Easton, Pa., charged that the ramifications of the steel interests embraced railroads, cement companies and almost countless other industries. Practically all of the railroads of the country, including the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio, the New York Central, Union Pacific and more than 100 others, the complaint charged, were either subsidized by the steel interests or controlled through an interrelation of directors.

Reparation in the sum of \$7801 was asked for alleged excessive freight charges paid in the last year.

TWO HELD FOR ATTEMPT TO ROB

Two men giving their names as Henry Edward Fitzgerald and John L. Nixon were arraigned in the municipal court today, charged with attempting to rob the jewelry store of Levi Blumberg, 1337 Washington street, Wednesday night, when shots were exchanged. Both men were held for the grand jury in \$10,000 bail each.

EXPRESS STRIKE AFFECTS CARS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Adams Express strike in New York city has curtailed the company's business to New England points. Some trains have been cut from 12 cars to four.

NEW YORK—Five men held up an Adams Express wagon making deliveries north of the Central bridge today and attacked the driver.

B. & M. TO CONSTRUCT \$3,000,000 CAR SHOPS AT NORTH BILLERICA

Tract of 530 Acres at Junction of Main Line, Southern Division, Selected as Site for Repair Plant.

START WORK IN FALL

Choice of Location Made by General Manager Barr After Months of Investigation in Many Cities.

A lot of land containing 530 acres at North Billerica at the junction of the main line, southern division, and the Billerica branch was today selected as the site for the proposed new repair shops of the Boston & Maine railroad by Frank Barr, vice-president and general manager of the road.

Work will be started in the fall on a development to cost about \$3,000,000 including full equipment for locomotive and car repair shops.

The selection was made after months of investigation of between 40 and 50 different sites. Lawrence, Tewksbury, Wakefield and Lowell were among the possibilities after the Somerville location was abandoned.

A tract in the shape of a rectangle about a mile and a half long extending along the main line was desired, but the lot now approved has the added feature of tracks on both sides.

It is estimated that about 1200 men will be employed at the new shops when completed. These men with their families will live and trade either in North Billerica or in Lowell, the latter being but 4½ miles from the site and connected by electric cars. North Billerica station is but three quarters of a mile from the site. A new settlement may be expected to spring up in the vicinity of the site adding a population of approximately 3500 to the town.

The equipment will include main locomotive and car repair shops, machine blacksmith, boiler and paint shops. Water will in all likelihood be obtained by sinking wells. The development is not expected to be completed before the autumn of 1912.

B. & M. Buys Lynn Block

LYNN, Mass.—The Boston & Maine railroad is now owner of the Patrick Lenox block on Market street, papers having passed today in Salem conveying the property for \$65,000. The ground is needed in the work of abolishing grade crossings.

The estate was sold by the bankruptcy trustees of the P. Lenox Company. The firms now occupying the block are preparing to move into the Peavey building on Munroe street, recently vacated by the Lynn office of the United Shoe Machinery Company.

FIRST STEP IS TAKEN TO REDUCE GRADE ON COVE STREET BRIDGE

A study is to be made of the approaches at either end of the Cove street bridge by the engineers of the public works department of the city with a view to reducing the grade of the bridge from 5 to 3 per cent.

This action is the result of a conference held in the mayor's office this noon at which were present representatives of the South Boston Citizens Association and other business organizations who are protesting against the removal of the Cove street bridge.

As Mayor Fitzgerald outlined the situation it was shown that the city is liable for \$500,000 and interest to the Boston Terminal Company for damages, and all it has for this is a bridge to South Boston built on an impossible grade and accommodating little traffic.

John R. Martin acted as spokesman for the citizens' committee and argued that South Boston needed and should have a direct avenue for traffic to Atlantic avenue.

The Cove street bridge, if reduced to a workable level, would furnish this avenue and it is pointed out that South Boston has been cut off from the city proper by the building of the South station and that the Legislature is responsible for this condition and that the Cove street bridge was built against the advice of the South Boston citizens, but now that they have the bridge they want to retain it if it is possible to reduce it to a working level.

The mayor expects to have the figures ready Monday showing the cost of reducing the grade. He agreed to communicate with the president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad with a view to learning the position of the railroad on the question of a new grade.

MANY ARE WILLING TO DO A GOOD TURN FOR THEIR NEIGHBORS.

Are you one of this kind? Then help to make friends for Clean Journalism by passing this

COPY OF THE MONITOR TO SOME ONE ELSE

Cooperation along this line will bring good results to all concerned.

SEND YOUR "WANT" AD TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or
for an employee
The Monitor offers you an opportunity
to supply your need without the
expense of advertising.

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FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OF ADVERTISEMENT
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Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....
CUT ON THIS LINE

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above
coupon, properly filled out. The above coupon must be
attached to insure insertion.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

IT WILL BE RUN FREE ONE WEEK ON THE CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank
and mail direct to The Christian Science
Monitor, Boston, Mass.
The Christian Science Monitor is
read in every city in America.

UPRISING IN MEXICO STEADILY GROWING WORSE SINCE START

WASHINGTON—The disturbances in Mexico began in 1908, when there were sporadic uprisings against the Diaz administration, and they have continued. In June, 1910, shortly prior to the last reelection of President Diaz, affairs bore a critical aspect, and they have ever since been hastening toward conditions which at last demanded the official notice of the United States.

Owing to long continuance of the trouble, the Diaz administration had become unpopular in various quarters and this unpopularity was emphasized in the presidential campaign, when the administration not only discouraged the candidacy of all persons who desired to wrest the presidency from General Diaz, but actually undertook, in one or more instances, to suppress such candidacies.

One of the leading opponents of General Diaz, and who had announced that he would run for the presidency was Francisco I. Madero, who styled himself an independent and demanded a vigorous reform not only in the laws, but in their administration as well. Madero has since become the active leader of the insurgents and would be expected to succeed to the presidency in case the revolution were successful.

It was on Nov. 22, 1910, that hostilities were begun in earnest. More than 400 revolutionists made an attack upon Parral on that day and were repulsed after a loss of 13 men. The government then ordered troops from both Chihuahua and Monterrey to the scene of hostilities. Gomez Palacio was retaken by the federal troops and documents were discovered showing that the revolutionists had been planning the destruction of the government officials including Foreign Minister Creel, one time ambassador to the United States; Vice President Corral and the editors of several administration newspapers.

This sort of warfare has continued ever since, the revolutionists on the whole losing some ground in the vicinity of Juarez, but strengthening themselves for an uprising in Lower California. It was at this point that the United States arranged for the army maneuvers in Texas, along the international boundary, for the preservation of public order in Mexico, under the American interpretation of the obligations of the Monroe doctrine. The Diaz government at no time has admitted that it would be unable to crush the rebellion, but its failure to do so within reasonable time, accounts for the attitude of the United States.

PAPER TRADE DINNER.

At the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Boston Paper Trade Association at the Algonquin Club on Wednesday evening these officers were elected: John E. A. Hussey, president; Arthur Hobson and R. C. McQuillen, vice-presidents; Charles L. Baird, treasurer; Charles S. Proctor, secretary.

FIND MISS WHITTIER IN RIVER.

The body of Miss Florence E. Whittier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maynard Whittier of Ipswich, who disappeared on Jan. 13, was found in the Charles river on the Cambridge side Wednesday, a short distance from Harvard bridge.

ELEVATOR BOY SAVES AT FIRE.

NEW YORK—Robert Alfonso, an elevator boy at the Beaufort, a 14-story apartment house, ran his elevator this morning until he had carried down 150 refugees from a fire which caused \$3000 damage.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
BOSTON—"Naughty Marietta."
CASTLE SQUARE—"End of the Bridge."
COLONIAL—"The Girl of My Dreams."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Thomas E. Shea, HOLMES—Susanne.
F. F. KEITH'S—Vanderbilt.
MAJESTIC—"The Lottery Man."
PARK—"The Countess."
SHUBERT—"The Nigger."
TREMONT—"Green Stockings."

BOSTON CONCERTS.

THURSDAY—Jordan Hall, 5 p. m., song recital, Edmund Clement.
FRIDAY—Symphony Hall, 2:30 p. m., nineteenth symphony rehearsal.
SATURDAY—Symphony Hall, 8 p. m., nineteenth symphony concert.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE.

FRIDAY—7:45 p. m., "Don Pasquale" and the Russian dancers.
SATURDAY—2 p. m., "The Sacrifice" and the Russian dancers.
SATURDAY—8 p. m., "L'Enfant Prodigue" and the Russian dancers.
SUNDAY—3 p. m., operatic concert.

AN ARMY CONSULTATION AT FT. MYER



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Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, army chief of staff, talking to Major Dunn, on his left, about "maneuvers."

TRUST COMPANIES MUST GIVE DEPOSITS SAYS NORMAN WHITE

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to the House promptly in order that the matter may be decided before the first of April.

(Signed) JOSEPH WALKER.

Former Governor John L. Bates appeared as counsel for the petitioners, the Second National Bank. "At present no deposits in the savings departments of trust companies are taxed," said Mr. Bates, "and this is unjust. A man escapes a burden by having such a deposit and as his neighbor has to pay his taxes on his money elsewhere it is wholly unfair, and it is putting the burden on his neighbor who has to pay his taxes. The value of cash is always fixed, while the value of property is not always assessed at the same price."

In answer to questions, Mr. Bates said that a man who has his money in the savings department of trust companies and is not taxed is receiving special privileges and he will stay where he is receiving special privileges rather than go where he would be taxed. "There are many newspapers that advertise certain trust companies that have savings departments which are exempt from taxation."

Continuing Mr. Bates said the real issue of this bill is to do equal justice between the citizens of this commonwealth. A man owns a horse and a carriage and he has to pay a tax on them, while a man who owns about \$800,000 has it as a deposit in the savings department of a trust company and he is not taxed for it, and it is wholly unfair. Vice-President Beal of the Second National Bank, the petitioner, said that so far the opponents to the bill have not argued at all anything that would defend the rights of this measure.

Representative Dean: "Mr. Beal, would you be willing for a law to be passed requiring the national banks and trust companies to make a return of their accounts and their depositors to the tax commissioners for the purpose of taxation?"

Mr. Beal: "There is a law at the present time, to a certain extent, but I would not think it fair to enact such a law."

Representative Dean: "Why do you oppose it?"

Mr. Beal: "Because it would drive all depositors out of this state, and such a law would be impractical. It would give the people of this state the knowledge of how many people were wealthy, and how wealthy they were, and if this was done people would shift their money to other states."

Extending Railway Lease

The report of the joint board of railroad and transit commissioners, recommending, under certain conditions, an extension of the leases of subways in Boston to the Boston Elevated company, a consolidation of the West End company and the Boston Elevated, 5-cent fares in certain limits and that the Elevated be permitted to purchase the stock of other street railway companies,

GEN. REYES PRAISES U. S. AND SEES END OF THE REVOLT IN MEXICO

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when so ordered by Madero. The junta statement follows:

"The report that revolutionary soldiers intend to dynamite the railroad tracks leading to the interior of Mexico is true. Such action is necessary in order to stop the transporting of federal soldiers and supplies. The railroads have been warned time and again to stop carrying federal forces."

"They were told by Francisco I. Madero that if they stopped the revolutionists would not interfere with their traffic, but if they continued their railroads and bridges would be dynamited. The railroads have paid no attention to these warnings, and they must now suffer the consequences."

"The revolutionists have no desire to destroy private property, but it is essential that they protect their interests."

Trials for U. S. Captives

EL PASO, Tex.—Assurance of the safety of all Americans now confined in Mexican prisons was given in an official statement issued at Juarez.

Americans now prisoners will have trials in civil courts on charges of sedition against the Mexican government, but hereafter all insurgents, whether citizens of the United States or not, may be subject to execution under summary military procedure.

An attempt was made on Wednesday night to blow up the barracks at Juarez, Mex. Two heavy charges of nitroglycerin were exploded, tearing out parts of the buildings occupied by the Mexican troops.

Two of a small band of insurgents who secretly entered the town were captured. A number of Mexican cavalrymen were reported to have been injured. The shock of the explosion was felt throughout Juarez.

Says Diaz Asked for Troops

MERIDEN, Conn.—Congressman E. J. Hill in an interview here said that the reason for the mobilization of United States troops near the Mexican border in Texas is the reply of President Taft to the letter of President Diaz asking that steps be taken to prevent the shipping of arms from the American side across the border to the insurgents, and also to prevent the insurgents from being assisted by Americans along the border.

Machine Guns Shipped

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Maj. Kenneth Morton, in charge of the United States armory in this city, said that 10 machine guns and a quantity of revolvers have been shipped to San Antonio and Galveston, Tex., in response to orders from the war department.

Dixie Lands Marines

CAIMANERA, Cuba.—The United States cruiser Dixie, which sailed from Norfolk on Sunday, arrived in Guantanamo bay on Wednesday and disembarked the 700 marines.

The Dixie is commanded by Lieut. Paul Foley. The marines are under the command of Col. Franklin J. Moses. The regiment is made up of detachments from Annapolis, Norfolk, Charleston, Port Royal and Key West.

LAREDO, Tex.—The pay train of the

American Smelting and Refining Company was held up by revolutionists near the El Cobra mine, according to a report that reached here today. They took the payroll and the rifles and ammunition of the 10 guards, giving the guards a receipt for the money and the rifles.

FAVOR TECH MOVE TO CAMBRIDGE

The city council of Cambridge goes on record in favor of the movement to get the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to move to that city. Wednesday evening it passed an order to that effect, introduced by Councilman Burke.

The appointment of Charles B. Seagrave to be register of voters was confirmed by a vote of 6 to 5. The mayor appointed Charles A. Fallon assistant assessor for ward 5 and he was confirmed. An appropriation of \$200 was made for a Cambridge exhibit at the real estate and ideal homes exposition in Boston next month.

FIRE AT EAST RICHFORD.

ST. ALBANS, Vt.—The mill, store and other buildings of L. Baker & Sons at East Richford and the hotel and barns in that place, owned by B. L. Wilson of East Berkshire, burned on Wednesday night. Loss \$200,000.

SIX MONTHS' COLD STORAGE LIMIT URGED AT FOOD BILL HEARING

(Continued from Page One.)

on public health today, on several bills aimed to improve the quality of food products sold from cold storage warehouses.

Dr. Wiley said that the most important consideration in enacting such legislation is to provide that there shall be proper inspection of the food at the time it is placed in the warehouse. It should be further provided, he said, that no perishable article whatsoever should be kept in cold storage more than nine months, also that no article should be kept so long that it should interfere with placing on the market the next year's production of that article.

Representative Bagley said that he had recently visited a cold storage warehouse where he saw in storage were first brought to the warehouse last summer, placed in the markets during the Thanksgiving and Christmas seasons, and then, not being sold, were brought back to the warehouse to be held until next Thanksgiving time.

Representative William L. B. Newton of Boston read from the report of the United States Senate committee on the high cost of living, which was headed by Senator Lodge. According to this report, Mr. Newton said, the ability of cold storage warehouse proprietors to hold food products for long periods of time was one of the causes of the general high prices.

An investigation made by another committee of the recent Congress, he said, had resulted in a report that certain articles of food after being kept in cold storage for various periods of time should be considered adulterated within the meaning of the pure food law.

Some of the food products, with the length of time after which they should be considered as adulterated, he said, were as follows: Beef, 7 months; veal, 4 months; pork, 4 months, and lamb, poultry, fish, eggs and butter, 3 months.

The committee on federal relations has voted, 9 to 2, to report the resolve, introduced by Frank J. Donahue of Boston, demanding that Congress call a convention to amend the constitution to provide for the direct election of United States senators.

In the Senate late Wednesday an amendment by Senator Blanchard of Middlesex to the order for an investigation of the supplying of pure water and sanitary drinking cups upon railroad passenger cars was adopted. It provides that this investigation shall be made by the railroad commissioners and state board of health sitting jointly. On motion of Senator Blanchard, the bill relative to furnishing drinking cups and water on passenger trains was laid on the table pending the investigation.

The committee on ways and means reported ought not to pass on House bill No. 623 for the appointment of a commission to consider the feasibility and probable cost of taking Lake Quinsigamond in the city of Worcester for a state reservation.

The resolve introduced by Senator Denny providing for a state appropriation of \$15,000 for celebrating in Boston and Lowell the opening of the civil war was defeated by a vote of 15 to 6. A bill to give the city of Lowell \$3500 for this purpose was then passed to a third reading.

Governor Foss has added Walter A. Webster of Boston to the experts now engaged in investigating the financial workings of the state departments, commissions and institutions. Mr. Webster will study particularly the administrations of metropolitan boards and commissions for the Governor, and his inquiry will also take in the work of gypsy moth suppression.

Hearings Scheduled

Hearings scheduled at the State House for Friday, March 17, include the following:

Committee on education, room 441, 10:30 a. m.—(H.1216) That state bear whole expense of all public schools; (H.1010) on use of lunch rooms in Boston schoolhouses; (H.1218) as to instruction in schools, etc.; (H.1220) that cities and towns may furnish meals to school children.

Committee on metropolitan affairs, room 240, 10:30 a. m.—(H.922) For more time for report of metropolitan park commission on improving sanitary condition of Charles river reservation.

Committee on roads and bridges, room 426, 10:30 a. m.—(H.762, S.247) On disposal of fees from motor vehicles.

Committee on taxation, room 430, 11 a. m.—(H.528) On taxing real estate of Harvard College in Cambridge; (H.529)

INVESTIGATING PLAN IS DETERMINED BY DEMOCRAT LEADERS

(Continued from Page One.)

Maine man to so organize the committee on finance in the rearrangement of the Senate committees that it will be unfavorable to reciprocity. To do this he is willing, it is said, to throw discretion to the winds, take in Senator La Follette and Senator Cummins or go to almost any other extreme.

There are 14 members of the committee on finance and five are Democrats. It was a committee controlled absolutely by the "old guard." When its leaders went out of the Senate it left a field for Mr. Hale's activities unsurpassed. Senators Aldrich of Rhode Island, Burrows of Michigan, Hale of Maine and Flint of California are the Republicans leaving the committee. Senator Money of Mississippi and Taliaferro of Florida are the retiring Democrats.

Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania is expected to be the chairman, leaving six of the 14 places to be filled. Of the Republicans who are left on the committee, Senator Penrose, Senator Cullom and Senator Lodge are for the agreement and Senators McCumber of North Dakota and "Smoot" of Utah are against it. With the exception of Senator Bailey the Democrats are regarded as favoring it.

FIRST MINSTREL SHOW IN YEARS FOR THE TECH

At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology the "Chocolate Soldiers" will present the first minstrel entertainment at the institute since 1899 on Friday night in Huntington hall.

For the first time the cast is made known as follows: Vernon G. Sloan, Kenneth C. Robinson, Lawrence G. Odell, J. Edward Crowley, Charles F. Thompson, Wellesley J. Seligman, Wallace D. Richardson, Donald E. Bent, Edmund G. Brown, Lloyd C. Cooley, Philip W. Dalrymple, Orville B. Denison, Ralph H. Doane, Archibald Eicher, Joseph C. Fuller, Harold E. Kebbon, Leon R. O'Farrell, Holman I. Pearl, Richard H. Ranger, Nathaniel S. Seeley, Erwin H. Schell, Alexander W. Yercance and Dudley Clapp.

YALE STADIUM FOR FOOTBALL

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Representing the views of 400 graduates of Yale concerning the erection of a stadium for football crowds, R. C. Tripp, president of the class of '06, urged, in the Yale News, today, commencing operations at once. He said that the field earned enough to pay interest on \$600,000 and the certainty of larger crowds in the stadium ought to make simple the financing of the building.

Mr. Tripp proposed a mixed bond issue and private subscription campaign to raise the funds.

"The graduates will respond generously when given an opportunity," he said.

JURY ASKS MORE PAY.

VITERO — The Camorrist jurors demanded increased pay today, explaining that they could not afford to serve in the usual pay of jurors. Judge Bianchi forwarded the request to the minister of justice.

on assessing college and university property; (H.978) to extend exemption on property in other jurisdictions.

Committee on water supply, room 448—(H.1403) On Salem and Beverly taking water from Ipswich river.

Prof. William P. Brooks of the Massachusetts Agricultural College was before the legislative committee on agriculture today for a revision of the law to regulate the sale of commercial fertilizers.

Dr. H. T. Fernald of the college also spoke and Secretary Ellsworth of the board of agriculture said the board had voted to support the bill. It was opposed by a representative of the Charles Warner Company of Wilmington, Del., manufacturers of lime.

Frederick T. Fuller and Secretary Ellsworth of the state board of agriculture spoke in support of the bill to provide for the reclamation of wet lands. The bill calls for an expenditure of \$50,000, and contemplates production incidentally of water power.

The bill to authorize trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural College to lease land belonging to the commonwealth in Amherst and Hadley for dwellings for professors and others connected with the college was unopposed.

THE LEXINGTON SOCIETY DINNER ON ANNIVERSARY

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The Lexington Historical Society will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary with a dinner this evening in the vestry of the Unitarian church at 7 o'clock.

Fred S. Piper, past president, will be toastmaster. Robert P. Clapp, E. P. Bliss, Albert S. Parson, Alonzo E. Locke, Frank D. Pierce and the Rev. John M. Wilson, will speak, and the principal address will be delivered by J. O. Lyford of Concord, N. H., naval officer of the port of Boston.

The society, which organized in 1886 has more than 1300 relics and documents preserved and indexed and possesses funds to the amount of upward of \$25,000. Three volumes of proceedings have been published and the fourth is now in preparation.

The society acquired possession of the Munroe tavern at the February meeting. It has a membership of nearly 200.

TWELVE INCH GUN SINKS INTO MUD

WESTERLY, R. I.—After being unloaded on the dock at Ft. Wright, Fishers island, and formally turned over to the war department, one of the two new 12-inch guns brought to the fort from the Sandy Hook proving grounds for the use of the Ft. Wright batteries, lies embedded several feet in the ground.

Weighing 57 tons and being 35 feet long, the big rifle had been placed on blocks on the ferry dock by the crane of the lighter which brought it. In starting to move the gun to its future position back of the parapets the blocking gave way allowing it to fall. The entire gun disappeared into the ground.

NAVAL INQUIRIES AT MARBLEHEAD

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—That the United States navy officials are considering this town as a possible base for a naval station was indicated today when a request was received by town officials from the Portsmouth navy yard commandant for a list of houses and hotels near the water front.

Andrew M. Stone has been appointed to prepare the list.

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ENTIRE
WHEAT
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Contains all that is good in wheat. Bred made of FRANKLIN'S MILLS EXTRA WHEAT FLOUR is a revelation to those who have never yet used it. The distinct wheat flavor, the beautiful nutty brown color of the loaf appeals to the eye and to the appetite. Ask your grocer for "Franklin Mills." Send for our Booklet containing many ideas for the use of Entire-Wheat Flour.

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Prices
Paid for old Gold, Silver,
Diamonds, etc., or we
will tell them in ex-
change for new goods.
Free Watch and Jewelry Repairing.

GEORGE E. HOLE,
43 WINTHROP ST., BOSTON.

Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. I will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about summer resorts, write us whether you wish sea, mountain or inland locations. Ad price you wish to pay. We will submit a list of resorts, and when you make your selection, we will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired. Hotel and Travel Department THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Boston, Mass.

DANIELS CAT BOOK
FREE AT DRUG STORES

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

MEDFORD.

The school board has voted to have class graduations continued in the high school with the pupils taking the class parts of salutarian, valedictorian, orator, historian, essayist and other parts. The committee has also voted to have graduations continued in the ninth grades with exercises in which the pupils are to take part.

Supper was served to 100 members of the Boys Union by the mothers of members Wednesday night on the first anniversary of the organization of the union. Rolla R. Horton, superintendent, was in charge.

EVERETT.

The New England Gas & Coke Company has made application to the public works department for an extension of the high pressure water service to its plant.

A conference of the women's clubs of the state was held under the auspices of the Friday Club in this city Wednesday with Mrs. Lillian M. Hellen of Melrose presiding. The address was given by George H. Martin of the state board of education.

BROCKTON.

Dorothea Dix children of Boston will give an entertainment for the Ten Times One Club tomorrow evening at Unity church vestry. Mrs. Frank Coleman is chairman of the committee.

Elroy S. Thompson, collector of taxes, announces the sale of real estate on which 1909 taxes have not been paid, for March 29. The sale of unredemmed real estate, taken by the city at former sales, will take place April 12.

BRIDGEWATER.

Sophomore class of the high school has elected: President, Malcolm Eames; vice-president, Mrs. Ellen Propp; secretary, Miss Elizabeth Burrill; treasurer, Miss Bertha Bartlett; historian, Miss Pauline Hart.

Philathes class of the Methodist church has presented its president, Mrs. Edward Churchill with a large picture of the members.

REVERE.

There is a movement to have the reading room of the public library open on Sunday afternoon.

At the meeting of Ocean lodge, N. E. O. P., this evening the program will be suited to the observance of Evacuation day.

WINTHROP.

This year's officers for the Amicitia Club are: President, Mrs. Grace Burns; vice-president, Miss Elizabeth Belcher; secretary, Mrs. Jeannie Nickerson; treasurer, Miss Eunice Hall.

AMUSEMENTS

Boston Opera House
HENRY RUSSELL, Managing Director
Regular Prices \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$5.00.
LAST PERFORMANCES
Tomorrow at 7:15, DON PASQUALE. Mme. Nielsen; MM. Scleretti, Taverchia, Fomari, Strouss, Cond. Condi. Followed by FAYLOWA and MORDKIN, with the Imperial Russian Dancers in the suite from Coppelia and various other dances. Sat. March 18, at 8, LAST performance this season of THE SACRIFICE. Original cast. Followed by FAYLOWA and MORDKIN, with the Imperial Russian Dancers in the suite from Coppelia and various other dances. Sun. March 19, at 8, at popular prices from 50c. to \$2.50. BENFANT PRODUCTIONS. Mme. Savage; MM. Lonsdale, Blanchard, Cond. Andre-Caplet. Followed by FAYLOWA and MORDKIN, with the Imperial Russian Dancers in the suite from Coppelia and various other dances. Sun. March 19, at 8, at popular prices from 50c. to \$2.50. BENFANT PRODUCTIONS. Mme. Savage; MM. Lonsdale, Blanchard, Cond. Andre-Caplet. Followed by FAYLOWA and MORDKIN, with the Imperial Russian Dancers in the suite from Coppelia and various other dances.

ABORN ENGLISH GRAND OPERA CO.
OPENS MONDAY, MARCH 27.
Seats on sale Monday, March 20, for the entire engagement.
PRICES: Even. & Sat. 50c. to \$1.00. Wed. Mat. 25c. and 50c.
MUSICAL INSTRUCTION
GOODRICH'S
"Guide to Memorizing Music."
"Music as a Language."
"Complete Musical Analysis."
"Analytical Harmony."
"Art of Song."
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PARIS, 4 SQUARE ST. FERDINAND.
Instruction in all music branches.
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Composer of the "Synthetic Series" of piano pieces. Small Suite for Small Hands. Album of Piano Studies.
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ADVANCED PIANO STUDENT can earn tuition with excellent teacher. Address L. C. A. 750 People's Gas Bldg., Chicago.
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HOTEL LUZERNE
CHICAGO—American plan. Opposite main entrance to Lincoln Park, cor. Clark and Center sts. Rooms single or en suite, with or without bath; hot and cold water in every room. Rates \$12.50 up per week. F. WELSHANS, Prop. Tel. Lincoln 4914.

EASTER W. B. Clarke Co.
CARDS 26 & 28 Tremont St.

WAKEFIELD.

The following will be spent by the town this year: Schools, \$65,290; municipal light plant, \$7,500 with receipts estimated at \$86,000; highways, \$18,500; interest, \$19,807.50; poor department, \$5,000; police department, \$6,200; town hall, \$2,400; selectmen's miscellaneous fund, \$5,000; forest warden's department, \$250; fire department, \$10,885; park department, \$1,425; armory, \$1,200; state aid, \$4,000; soldiers' relief, \$4,000; public library \$1,050; reading room, \$275; insurance on town property, \$301.67; water department, \$31,580, to be taken from receipts; hydrant, service, \$4245; sewer department, \$729; fire alarm, \$400; town officers' salaries, \$7210; street sprinkling, \$1,800. Of the highway appropriation \$3,000 will be spent to re-pave Main street and \$1,000 to complete Albion street.

STONEHAM.

The town will spend the following this year: Schools, \$37,150; poor department, \$5,000; street lighting, \$4,500; town debt, \$7,000; interest on town notes, \$5,500; highways, \$5,000; miscellaneous fund, \$3,000; police department, \$3,013; fire department, \$5,000; soldiers' relief, \$2,200; public library, \$1,700; survey of town, \$2,100; maintenance of sewers, \$1,800; Memorial Day observances, \$400; tariff for Franklin, Elm and Marble streets, \$1,500; board of health, \$300; playground at Pomeworth street grounds, \$8,000; repairs on Hill street, \$500; concrete sidewalks, \$1,200; moth work, \$2,022; town officers' salaries, \$5,275; rent of town offices, \$672; collections of garbage and ashes, \$1,000.

READING.

An adjourned session of the annual town meeting will be held tonight at which it is expected that the question of buying a building or a site for a town hall will be reached. The town is asked to buy the former Y. M. C. A. building for \$8,000. Other important matters concerning the acceptance of legislation providing the town with authority to construct a system of sewerage, the establishment of a municipal system of garbage collections, the acceptance of legislation to put the police department under civil service regulations. The school committee will ask for authority to sell the Union-street schoolhouse.

LYNNFIELD.

The following appropriations have been made for town uses: General town expenses, \$3,500; schools, \$3,300; highways, \$2,500 and excise tax; fire department, \$350; water supply for South Lynnfield school, \$200; against automobile speeding, \$150; on account of suit of Lynnfield against Peabody in Sun-tang lake case, \$500; oiling of streets, \$400; sidewalks in South Lynnfield, \$200.

A committee comprising Rutherford E. Smith, J. Winslow Perkins and Henry W. Felton has been appointed to revise the town bylaws.

DEDHAM.

Trustees of the public library have elected: Chairman, Crawford R. Brown; secretary, Robert B. Worthington; finance committee, J. Raphael McCoole and R. B. Worthington, Miss Annie P. Rolland, librarian, Sarah K. Staples and Edith H. Smith were made assistants at the library; Miss Nellie Riley at the East Dedham branch in the Avery grammar school, and Miss Rachel Valentine at the branch in the Oakdale school building.

CHELSEA.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Teachers' Association Guild Miss Elvira S. Winslow, principal of the Prattville school, was elected a trustee.

Under the direction of Mrs. Edwin C. Crafts of the Women Workers of the Central Congregational church a supper will be served this evening in connection with the convention of the District Sunday School Association.

CLINTON.

Mrs. Peck will deliver an illustrated lecture on Norway in Grammar School hall Friday afternoon, under the auspices of the Women's Club. The public school teachers of Lancaster and Clinton will be guests of the club.

Lambdale Club of Clinton will be guests of the Leominster Club Friday evening.

LEXINGTON.

Norman Hapgood will lecture before the Old Belfry Club in its hall this evening. George E. Briggs (chairman), Edwin B. Worthen and Mrs. George H. Reed will have charge.

The adjourned town meeting will be held in the town hall Monday.

SALEM.

The No-license League has elected: President, Matthew Robson; vice-president, A. P. White; secretary, H. P. Cogswell; treasurer, E. A. Dresser; executive committee, John D. H. Gauss (chairman), J. Asbury Pitman, C. H. Fleming, H. A. Stoddard, the Rev. Thomas C. Cleveland, R. E. Hill and R. F. Dockham.

EAST BRIDGEWATER.

The Epworth League will hold an old-time costume party in the church parlors, tomorrow evening.

BROOKLINE.

Phi Sigma Delta Society of Boston will give a party in Whitney hall April 21.

Beginning April 21 the use of a choir will be abandoned in the Baptist church and a quartet and chorus substituted.

MALDEN.

The Historical Society has elected: President, Charles E. Mann; directors, the Rev. Joshua W. Wellman, George L. Gould, Roswell R. Robinson, John W. Neels, Walter Kendall Watkins, Arthur H. Wellman, George W. Chamberlain, William G. A. Turner, Charles H. Adams, former Mayor H. Heustis Newton of Everett, secretary and treasurer, John W. Neels.

Mrs. Alma M. Wilson of Medford, deputy of Pride of Alma lodge, Daughters of St. George, Wednesday evening installed: W. P. P., Mrs. Robert B. Woods; W. P., Mrs. W. H. Wilson; vice-president, Mrs. George F. Gardiner; financial secretary, Mrs. Rebecca Reed; corresponding secretary, Miss Rose Collins; treasurer, Mrs. L. G. Gordon; first conductress, Miss Nina Robertson; second conductress, Mrs. Stephen Carigan; guards, Miss Annie Pierpont and Mrs. Margaret McAlpine.

MELROSE.

At the meeting of the Woman's Club this afternoon W. LaRue Brown, a Boston attorney, will give an address on savings bank insurance in this state. Mrs. William A. Waterhouse will preside.

The committee on appropriations will report the budget for final action Monday. The committee's recommendations will call for appropriations amounting to \$344,000. Mayor Eugene H. Moore had recommended \$275,000 and the department heads had asked for \$353,000.

WHITMAN.

A delegation from David A. Russell Post, G. A. R., consisting of Commander O. E. Ellis, Past Commander A. D. Hutchinson and James E. Bates visited Hyde Park Wednesday and attended the quarterly meeting of the Norfolk County G. A. R. Association.

Mrs. Jennie Surdam is the new secretary of the W. C. T. U., succeeding Mrs. Sara Gardner.

NORWELL.

The public schools in town will close tomorrow for a week.

The committee appointed by the town to favor extending the Hanover branch railroad through Norwell will have a conference shortly with officials of the N. Y., N. H. & H.

WELLESLEY.

The town meeting will be held on March 27.

An indoor athletic meet will be held at the Wellesley high school gymnasium March 18, between the Needham, Framingham and Wellesley high schools.

BEVERLY.

Final sessions of Mayer F. A. Dodge with the finance committee will be held this week. The budget is expected to be submitted to the city council Monday.

Garden City lodge, I. O. O. F., M. U., will have a class initiation this evening.

MIDDLEBORO.

The Cabot Club will meet on the afternoon of March 23.

An entertainment will be given tomorrow evening in South Middleboro church.

HOLBROOK.

The selectmen have appointed William West, superintendent of streets for the north section of the town, Charles N. Phillips for the south section and E. W. Austin, forest fire warden.

HANOVER.

R. M. Sturtevant will entertain the Joseph E. Wilder post 83, G. A. R., the Sons of Veterans and the Woman's Relief Corps at his home on Pleasant street tomorrow evening.

ARLINGTON.

At the Woman's Club meeting in Associates hall this afternoon, a reception will be tendered club presidents. Music will be furnished by the Cosmopolitan quartet.

NEWTON.

Prof. W. C. Farrabee of Harvard University will lecture before the Unitarian Club in Channing church this evening.

EASTON.

Furnace Village Sunday school will be assisted by an entertainment in Harmony hall by the Petersen Concert Company March 28.

WEYMOUTH.

William L. Tinkham has sold his residence at the corner of Pleasant and Torrey streets to James Carley for occupancy.

RANDOLPH.

The school committee has organized with Edward Long as chairman and Redmond P. Barrett secretary.

ROCKLAND.

The selectmen will meet this evening. It is expected they will appoint a chief of police.

Y. M. C. A. SCHOOL ELECTS OFFICERS

The School of Commerce and Finance of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, recently incorporated and authorized to grant the degrees of bachelor of commercial science and master of commercial science, announces the election of these officers: President, Jacob P. Bates; vice-president, Frank W. Carter; secretary, John E. Roussaniere; treasurer, Francis B. Sears; executive committee, Edwin F. Gay, William Dillon, Herbert F. French, Morgan L. Cooley, F. R. C. Steel, Francis P. Sears, Frank W. Carter; dean, Frank Palmer Spears.

PROGRESSIVES LOSE INTEREST FOR RULE CHANGES IN SENATE

WASHINGTON—In view of the fact that the progressive Republicans of the Senate are to hold the balance of power in that body during the next Congress, they are not nearly as anxious as they were last December to amend the Senate rules by providing for a limit on debate. At that time Senator Cummins, leader of the progressives, introduced a resolution providing for such a change of rules as would limit debate, and bring about a mild form of cloture. In defense of this resolution Mr. Cummins made a carefully prepared speech, in which he pointed out the bad effects of the present system and asked, in the interest of the public welfare, for a change.

The Cummins resolution was referred to an appropriate committee, and not a progressive has indicated any interest in its fate. Seen within a week, certain of the progressive senators denounced the plan to change the rules after the Cummins plan as an invasion of the constitution.

And yet the urgent need for a reform of the Senate rules, according to the terms of the Cummins amendment, is just as pressing now as it was when the progressives were favoring it. To cite only a few illustrations in support of this proposition:

When the general deficiency bill was being considered in the House, toward the end of the recent session, points of order were made against tens of thousands of dollars of appropriations designed to give gratuities to various house employees, such as clerks of committees, messengers, etc. The bill was amended in the Senate by the restoration of these items, and the bill went to conference so late in the session that Mr. Tawney of Minnesota, chairman of the conference, These annual gratuities for congressional employees have come to be almost a scandal in Congress, and they have been increasing steadily year after year in amount, until now they represent in the aggregate a considerable sum of money. But not until the recent session did the Senate undertake to compel the House to accept these items after their rejection by the latter body.

The sundry civil appropriation bill of the recent session carried a considerable number of items of a like questionable character, but which it was impossible to take out of the bill as agreed to in conference, owing to lack of time. This is the usual practice at the short sessions. The employees of the House, unable to get that body to indorse the gratuities, go to the Senate and have the items restored in the bills as they are accepted, rather than to defeat the bills and bring on an extra session.

This was struck out of the bill. But this was toward the end of the session, and there was danger until the very last moment that there would not be time, and that the House would have to accept the Senate amendments, as in the other cases referred to in the foregoing.

These are a few of the matters which the adoption of the Cummins amendment limiting Senate debate would correct, and the interesting point at present is that the Senate progressives, with their ideas of a regenerated public service, should have concluded to change front with regard to it—for the temporary purpose of making the most of their balance of power position in the next Congress.

Choose Watertown Woman as Bay State's Candidate for High D. A. R. Office



(Photo by Charles A. Hoyle, Boston.)
MRS. HERBERT E. DAVIDSON.

Mrs. Herbert E. Davidson of Watertown was nominated as the candidate of Massachusetts for vice-president-general of the D. A. R. at the annual state conference held Wednesday at Converse hall, Tremont Temple.

Mrs. James G. Dunning of Springfield was re-elected state regent and Mrs. Charles G. Chick of Hyde Park was chosen vice-state regent. Fifty-five chapter regents and 71 delegates were in attendance.

The election of national officers will be held at the Continental Congress to be held at Washington in April.

March 17
Is the
Closing
Date

Why a Special Telephone Directory Is Being Issued

The next day or two after a Telephone Directory is sent to the printer scores of late subscribers are disappointed because they cannot be listed in that particular issue.

For two reasons we are calling attention in this emphatic way to the fact that THE NEXT BOSTON DIVISION DIRECTORY CLOSES ON MARCH 17. The first reason is the desire to avert such disappointments; the second, to reduce as far as possible the burdens of the Information Clerks.

It is a great help to the operating force to have calls made by number. Where many calls are referred to "Information," as they must be when not listed, the labor involved is increased and the speed of service hampered.

Since the last Directory went to press we have made 20,000 additional changes in numbers. This fact alone makes another issue imperative, for service reasons.

While we are compiling these changes we can, in many exchanges, complete additional orders. Wherever we can include new subscribers, therefore, we are glad to do so, for the benefit of ALL subscribers as well as for our own. These orders must be received on or before March 17 or await the appearance of the next directory in July.

To that end we urge all persons contemplating installing a telephone in the Boston Division to call the Rate Department, "Fort Hill 7600," TODAY, or to leave their orders at either of our contract offices—119 Milk Street, or 165 Tremont Street, Boston.



New England Telephone & Telegraph Company
COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

PROSPEROUS MEXICO IS WISH OF AMERICA, SAYS MR. ROOSEVELT

EL PASO, Tex.—Speaking before a meeting of the Toltec Club, composed of business men of El Paso, at which the mayor and customs collector of Juarez, Mex., were present, Theodore Roosevelt on Wednesday expressed a sentiment of friendliness toward Mexico.

"I am sure I utter the sentiment of every American," said the former President, "when I say that all the United States wishes to see Mexico in prosperity; that we wish to see it have the prosperity that means material well-being, industrial success, coupled with order, justice and independence."

Mr. Roosevelt continued his journey to Albuquerque, N. M., where he was awaited by Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Elhel Roosevelt and Miss Landon, a friend of Mrs. Roosevelt.

RINCON, N. M.—Former President Roosevelt referred to the "New Mexican" statehood bill which failed of passage during the recent session of Congress, when he passed through here on Wednesday.

"New Mexico ought to have been a state a long time ago," he said. "I don't feel that New Mexico has had a square deal. Go on for a few months, and you will get it all right."

URGED FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Board of Trade has forwarded to Governor Foss a resolution requesting the Governor to appoint to the proposed canal commission Judge Loyd E. Chamberlain of this city, on account of his study of the canal proposition for several years.

Judge Chamberlain is a former president of the Brockton Board of Trade and now president of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade.

BOSTON KNIGHTS GIVEN RECEPTION

Members of Boston commandery, Knights Templars, of more than 25 years standing were given a reception by Eminent Commander Jesse E. Ames on Wednesday in Masonic Temple. There were 90 present, among them two of 54 years' membership.

In the evening the commandery was officially inspected by Eminent Sir Frank L. Nagle, G. G.

FRISTOE, MO., HELPS CAR LINE

FRISTOE, Mo.—The business men of Fristoe recently organized a railroad club to help promote the proposed electric line from Warsaw to Springfield.

VIOLETS
Freshly picked and ready for immediate delivery. Newman violets are conceded to be the finest in the world.
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COLONEL ABBOT TO BE SPEAKER

Col. Frederic V. Abbot, army engineer, will speak on United States waterway improvements before the meeting of the executive council of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade at the Hotel Vendome this afternoon.

Among the matters to be considered are: A reorganization of the consular service; tariff revision; federation of Boston and surrounding municipalities; consolidation of the Elevated Railway Company and the West End Railway; and the American land and irrigation exposition.

BALLOON BURNED IN MALDEN FIRE

A famous balloon which sailed from the Common to Boston light 10 years ago, was destroyed in a fire, which caused \$8,000 damage Wednesday at 43 Faulkner street, Malden.

The loss on the building, which was owned by the Grant Bros., was \$1500. James A. Connor's loss in stock was about \$3,000 and Crosby Bros. lost 300 barrels of flour valued at \$1500. All the property was insured.

CLOSE POST OFFICES SUNDAYS

FOND DU LAC, Wis.—Beginning March 19, the postoffice here and at North Fond du Lac will be closed Sundays, in response to a petition by the local carriers.

G. A. R. AND W. R. C. MEETINGS HELD

HYDE PARK, Mass.—Norfolk county G. A. R. and W. R. C. associations held their quarterly and anniversary meetings here Wednesday, each holding business sessions in the morning and jointly conducting a public social meeting in the afternoon.

The G. A. R. Association held its business session in Liberty hall, headquarters of Timothy Ingraham post, whose commander, Franklin H. Dean, extended remarks of welcome.

BROOKLINE TOWN BUDGET PASSES

An administration budget of \$1,671,636.24 and \$60,386 for other purposes was approved by the citizens of Brookline at an adjourned town meeting Wednesday evening.

A day off in five for firemen and a day off in 15 for policemen were indorsed. An increase in the salaries of high school masters was defeated. The question of a soldiers' monument was referred to a committee.

DEPUTIES IN FIREMEN'S STRIKE

SOMERSET, Ky.—Sheriff Weddle of Pulaski county has received orders from Circuit Judge Bethurum to swear in 500 deputies to cope with lawlessness growing out of the firemen's strike on the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific railroad.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.
TIME-SAVING SERVICE TO PITTSBURGH VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The opening of the Pennsylvania Station at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street, New York City, has greatly facilitated through travel between Boston and Pittsburgh via the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Passengers may leave the South Station, Boston, over the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, with Parlor and Dining Cars only, at 5.00 P. M., after business hours, and arrive New York at 10.00 P. M., connecting with the "Iron City Express" which leaves the Pennsylvania Station with through Sleeping Cars at 11.30 P. M., and arrive in Pittsburgh at 10.10 A. M., in ample time for business the next morning.

NO LOSS OF BUSINESS TIME.

This service appeals particularly to the business or professional man, as it is the only route which enables him to make the trip over night, between business hours.

Besides, passengers obtain the great advantage of the

PENNSYLVANIA'S MATCHLESS SERVICE.

Full information may be obtained of Rodney Macdonough, D. P. A., No. 5 Bronfield Street, Boston.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

BOSTON NOTES.

Owing to the continued success of "The End of the Bridge" John Craig announces that it will be played for a third week beginning Monday.

Boston will be the first large city to see the new Victor Herbert musical comedy, "Mlle. Rosita," which will come to the Shubert next Monday evening with Miss Fritz Scheff in the title role.

Frank Daniels in "The Girl in the Train," a new opera from Vienna, comes to the Colonial March 27.

Miss Margaret Anglin is rehearsing daily at the Tremont theatre in "Hypopolitus," the drama written upon a Greek legend by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

Thomas E. Shea begins his second week at the Grand Opera House in "A Self Made Man."

Thomas E. Shea performed "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" at the Grand Opera House Wednesday evening, renewing his long standing success in this dual role with its searching study into the moral struggle that continually goes on in human beings. Mr. Shea gave his characteristic performance and moved his admirers deeply. His support was uniformly good.

There is every evidence of a large attendance at the skating carnival to be held this evening in the Arena for the benefit of the Ellis memorial. Teal's orchestra will play and there will be a hockey match between the Crescents and the Brae-Burns as well as numerous exhibitions of fancy skating by experts.

MINOR "COMMUTERS."

Two of the young men in the cast of James Forbes' "The Commuters," now enjoying a long run at the Park, neatly typify two young suburban married men. One of them, played by John Cunningham, has but a few lines to speak, yet makes a great deal of his bit as a young bridegroom proud of his new state, yet a trifle sensitive to the smiles of the other commuters over his daily missions to the department stores to match ribbons or make exchanges of unsuitable purchases.

The other characters, that of Mr. Rolliston, a benedict of a few years' standing, is played with a hearty good humor by Frederick Malcolm. Rolliston has a 3-year-old and he insists on repeating all the hopeful bright sayings to his neighbors over their morning coffee. To Mr. Malcolm, too, is due a considerable part of the success of the comical scenes between Rolliston, Brice and Fletcher at 2 in the morning, when ways and means are discussed by the three men as to the proper reception of Mrs. Brice when she arrives home. In sustained fun this is an unusual scene in its picture of the characters of three contrasted men. While the others have more prominent parts Mr. Malcolm as Rolliston adds much to the effect by his sincerity and abounding sense of humor. He is also gifted with a natural, infectious laugh, a rare thing on the stage.

"Mr. Malcolm was in the Chicago company of 'The Commuters' as Rolliston. Mrs. Malcolm is also in Boston. She was general understudy of the Chicago company and played several of the parts during the run."

MISS ANGLIN ON THE CLASSICS.

Like many players of taste and artistic refinement, Miss Margaret Anglin, who is now enacting the leading role in "Green Stockings" at the Tremont, has felt the majestic appeal of the ancient Greek drama.

She is to appear Friday, March 24, at the Tremont in a special matinee of "Hypopolitus," a drama written on the Greek model by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

Last summer Miss Anglin acted the "Antigone" of Sophocles, a work that in its serene dignity and noble poetry is perhaps a model of the Hellenic stage, in the Greek theater of the University of California, in Berkeley.

"I have long desired to test my mettle in a drama of this kind," said Miss Anglin, "and I would like to include the 'Antigone' as a special feature of my repertory. Hereafter I may revive one Greek drama a year."

"In addition to my incursions into the Greek drama, I propose to continue my alliance with Shakespeare, which I began during my recent Australian tour. I had 'The Taming of the Shrew' and 'Twelfth Night' in my repertory then, and I will increase the list in this country. I enjoy playing the poetic drama, and it pleases me to think that for Shakespearean presentations the public

has substantially increased within the past few seasons. Shakespeare doesn't spell ruin any more. It means a happy junction of both artistic and commercial prosperity. Some role of the bard's that has not been worn too threadbare by recent endeavors would appeal especially to me."

NEW YORK OPENINGS.

Mrs. Fiske begins her annual New York engagement next Monday evening at the Lyceum theatre. For the first two weeks she will present a revival of "Becky Sharp." April 3 she will produce a play by "a writer new to the stage."

Next week at the New theatre will be divided between performances of "The Piper" and "The Blue Bird."

Thomas E. Wise will be seen at the Majestic, Brooklyn, in his new comedy, "An Old New Yorker."

CHICAGO OPENINGS.

Wilton Lackaye appears at Powers next week in "The Stranger," a new drama by Charles T. Dazey. Mr. Lackaye acts a man of southern birth who returns to the South in the effort to clear up his family name.

E. H. Southern and Miss Julia Marlowe are playing to large houses in their Shakespeare repertory at the Lyric. They begin their second week with a performance of "Romeo and Juliet" next Monday evening. Tuesday, "Romeo and Juliet"; Wednesday, "Merchant of Venice"; Thursday, "Merchant of Venice"; Friday, "Macbeth"; Saturday (matinee), "As You Like It"; Saturday (evening), "Hamlet"; Monday, March 27, "Taming of the Shrew"; Tuesday, "Merchant of Venice"; Wednesday, "Hamlet"; Thursday, "Romeo and Juliet"; Friday, "Twelfth Night"; Saturday (matinee), "Macbeth"; Saturday (evening), "As You Like It."

HERE AND THERE.

John Cort has entered into an agreement with J. M. Dodge whereby the new Spreckels theater of San Diego, Cal., will be booked through the Northwestern Theatrical Association, of which Mr. Cort is general manager. This theater is now in the course of construction by the Spreckels estate and will be completed by the first of the coming September.

Josephine Preston Peabody's poetic drama "The Piper," now being presented at the New Theater, New York, has been translated into German prose and verse. Dutch and Swedish versions are in preparation.

Miss Maxine Elliott sailed Wednesday for Europe on the Cunarder Mauretania. She said she was to take a long rest and that she would retire from the stage for two years. After spending the summer in Europe, she will sail for India to visit friends.

CREDIT MEN HEAR TALK ON BUSINESS

Business principles of today are all in the direction of cooperation, unfairness in trade is not nearly so prevalent as in the past, and monopolies are at last beginning to recognize the strength of public opinion, said Hollis H. Sawyer, who was a speaker at the March meeting and dinner of the Boston Credit Men's Association, held Wednesday evening at Youngs hotel.

In a discussion of certain legal relics which have survived from ancient times, Melvin M. Johnson, who was also a guest of the association, referred to the seal as the greatest relic among the legal treasures of the present day.

CONDEMNNS CLUB'S LACK OF INTEREST

BROCKTON, Mass.—Club women here are discussing the condemnation by Mrs. Charles S. Millet, president of the Brockton Woman's Club, of absence of cooperation with her in her efforts in the presidential chair.

Mrs. Millet added that she will not allow her name to be used for reelection as president at the annual meeting next Monday, and deplored the alleged preference of the club for light entertainment rather than serious addresses and lack of interest in topics of civic importance. Mrs. J. Henry Poole, vice-president of the club, is said to be slated for president.

PAVING THE WAY FOR PEACE

What Washington Has Done to Prepare for Baron d'Estournelles de Constant.

In view of the interest and significance of the American tour of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, to all who are following the cause of world peace, The Christian Science Monitor has arranged to offer to its readers brief reviews of the peace movement in the various sections where the baron will be a visitor. Today's paper deals with the work in Washington, D. C.

The United States is credited with having settled more disputes by arbitration than any other nation. But not until recent administrations began to take up the subject of international arbitration in real earnest have the people of the national capital evinced any particular interest in the peace movement.

Philadelphia, Boston, New York, up to within the last 10 years, have been the conspicuous peace centers of the nation. Of late, however, many significant factors have combined to turn the attention of peace advocates toward Washington. With the proposed removal of the headquarters of the American Peace Society from Boston to that city a further incentive will be added for Washingtonians to rally around the standard of world fellowship.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant in his tour of the country, goes to Washington at a time when the city is making peace history. Not only has President Taft's invitation for Great Britain to enter into a general arbitration plan been discussed earnestly abroad and at home, but Andrew Carnegie's \$10,000,000 peace fund for the purpose of extending the scope of the movement places Washington in the front rank of cities equipped with arbitration ammunition.

The government's part in the two Hague conferences is so well known that offers nothing new for discussion, except in so far as the interest is increasing regarding the third conference to be held in 1915. But even at its best, the Hague court is as yet only a semi-legislative assembly. The diplomats of the various countries gather and talk things over.

What is wanted in Washington, and what Washington officials are working for, is an international law agreement which will prove binding to the nations. International law, according to a leading authority, is now only in the same state of development that municipal or private law had attained in the tenth century.

The proposition for an arbitral court of justice to be part of the Hague court from Senator Root. Secretary Knox is now continuing along the lines laid down by the former secretary for the establishment of such a court. The international naval prize appeal court, made effective at the second Hague conference, is also considered by Washington as one of the greatest steps ahead in the interest of nations settling their difficulties after hostilities begin.

But President Taft has gone further than any other chief executive in the world. At the banquet of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, the President said that "if we can negotiate and put through a positive agreement with some other nation to abide by the adjudication of an international arbitral court in every issue which cannot be settled by negotiations, no matter what it involves, whether honor, territory or money, we shall have made a long step forward by demonstrating that it is possible for two nations, at least, to establish between them the same system of due process of law that exists between individuals under a government."

The first step to organize the world for peace was made in Washington when in 1888 a bill was introduced in Congress calling for the establishment of the Pan-American conferences. These conferences are now considered the legislative machinery of the Pan-American federation of republics. The Pan-American Union, as the federation is now termed, consists of a chief director, John Barrett, and 21 associate directors who are the accredited ambassadors and ministers to this country. The new home of the union is the gift of Andrew Carnegie.

The peace commission of five, created by the government for the purpose of studying international peace from every possible point of view, is to make its report to Congress within the next two years. The government hopes to have the report available before the selection of delegates to attend the third Hague conference in 1915.

Among the semi-official peace organizations in Washington the American group of the Interparliamentary Union holds first place. Congressman Bartholdt of Missouri is chairman of the group. More than 300 members of Congress are represented in the American section. The entire membership of the union is about 3000. Baron d'Estournelles represents France in the periodical conferences of the Interparliamentary Union. In 1904 the government of the United States tendered the delegates to the Interparliamentary Union a tour of the country. Appropriations are frequently made for the support of the work.

The National Association for the Promotion of Peace is also a Washington institution. Mrs. Belva Lockwood is active in this organization.

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tive in this organization. But it is the advent of the American Peace Society which is looked upon as opening up a new field for peace and arbitration activity in the capital. Future accounts of Washington in the peace movement will also record that while the American Peace Society waited until 1911 for removing to the capital, the founder was William Ladd, not only an ethical enthusiast but a constructive political genius. His pamphlet on "A Congress of Nations," published in 1840, is considered a forecast of what the Hague court has in view.

Senator Burton of Ohio is the newly elected president of the American Peace Society. Among the many temporary or permanent residents of the capital interested in the work for peace are David J. Foster, chairman of the House committee on foreign affairs; E. E. Brown, United States commissioner of education, and Admiral Stockton, now president of George Washington University.

It is almost a foregone conclusion that Washington will soon take up the work with which Baron d'Estournelles is especially identified, the International Association for Conciliation, of which he is both president and founder. Headquarters of the association for the United States are in New York. The various conferences which the French holder of the Nobel prize is to have with Washington officials, including President Taft, are looked upon as indicating that the peace activities within this and the French republics are about to broaden considerably.

The arbitration and peace movement in Washington must always take account of the Lake Mohonk conferences, which are participated in by many men prominent in national affairs. At the sixteenth annual conference, William J. Bryan delivered an address on "The Forces That Make for Peace."

Mr. Bryan said that the world was on the eve of a new era, when the people would come to regard each other as they had never before, with appreciation of real fellowship. He quoted Dumas, in a letter written 15 years ago to that effect, and told the audience how Tolstoi became enthused with the same doctrine on reading about the French writer's peace views.

The Lake Mohonk conferences have drawn many congressmen and senators to the lake that bears this name. It was at the 1910 gathering that Secretary Knox's peace proposition to the nations was given full publicity, and where it became one of the great features of that arbitration meeting.

(Continued from Page One.)

PAN-AMERICAN PEACE WORK IS PRAISED BY BARON DE CONSTANT

of Elihu Root all around the two Americas. I must confess that this journey—no, this noble and exceptional campaign—won my admiration, and was to me a revelation. As a diplomatist I never had supposed nor dreamed that a minister of foreign affairs could act as an apostle.

Baron d'Estournelles enlarged on the necessity of having an organization to present misunderstandings, and declared: "And now, gentlemen, I believe so much in the goodness of your work that I wish we had the same in Europe. A Pan-European bureau will not suppress our difficulties of life as long as humanity will be humanity, but it would be the beginning of new times."

If we could, as you did, by mutual, honorable concessions of all interested parties, have a Pan-European bureau to tender its hand to yours then it is not only a Pan-American but Pan-European organization which would have been created; it would be universal peace indeed.

"This will require, of course, long time and indefatigable persistence to be accomplished; we will have to meet many times yet the criticisms and sneers of scepticism before arriving at results which our children only will see." Baron d'Estournelles called Wednesday on Senor de la Barra, the Mexican ambassador, and discussed existing conditions in Mexico. He afterward took luncheon with the French ambassador, where he met a number of members of the diplomatic body.

This evening the baron will be the guest of honor at a dinner tendered him by the French ambassador. Tomorrow he will be in Baltimore, where he is to be entertained by Theodore Marburg, president of the Maryland Peace Society and secretary of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes. From Baltimore the baron will return to Washington. He starts South March 18, arriving in Athens, Ga., the following day, and on the 20th he will speak before the University of Georgia.

Baron d'Estournelles will again be in Baltimore on May 4 and 5, when he is to speak during the sessions of the third national peace congress to be held in that city under the auspices of the American Peace Society.



LITTLE TABLES IN MAHOGANY

The beauty of these little tables is difficult to describe. They are not simply Colonial in form—they have caught the Colonial spirit.

There are places in every house where there is need for them. They are striking examples of Paine prices. Examples illustrated are from scores of equally interesting designs.

In solid mahogany.

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REAL ESTATE

SOME IMPORTANT SALES TODAY.

Several important city proper sales are among the latest transactions in local real estate. The biggest in point of amount of assessed valuation involved is that whereby Francis O'Hara has taken title from the Provident Institution for Savings to the property at 1336 to 1350 Washington street, bounded by Waltham and Adams streets and Olive place. There are frame buildings and 10,772 square feet of land all valued on \$43,700, of which amount \$38,600 is on the lot.

Another important South End sale involves the parcel at 58 to 60 Warren street, junction of Warren place, comprising brick and frame buildings and 2400 square feet of land, all rated by the assessors as worth \$22,100. The land's share is \$18,100. John E. V. Hayden takes title from Moses H. Gulesian, Carl W. Seuf and another have acquired from Elizabeth A. Ladd et al. the entire estate at 3220 to 3234 Washington street, junction of Forest Hill street. West Roxbury. The total assessment is \$25,400, including a brick block and 7909 square feet of land, taxed on \$4400.

The assessors rate the property at 205 to 209 Shawmut avenue, junction of and numbered 68 Dover, through to Hingham street, at \$18,000. The land of which there is an area of 1238 square feet, carries a rating of \$10,500 and there is \$7500 on a five-story brick house on the site. Frederick C. Bowditch is the grantor and Jacob Spear the new owner.

In the West End of the city proper Rosie Lishner has conveyed to Max Lager and the latter to Rosaria Tortorella the property at 7 Norman street, near Green street, comprising a four-story and basement brick house and lot of 1153 square feet of land, the latter rated for taxing purposes on \$6100. The total assessment is \$13,500.

A new brick building, not yet assessed, and a lot of 1000 square feet of land, taxed on \$3000, located at 15 Garden street, near Cambridge street, West End, have been purchased by Hyman J. Danzig from Bernard Finn.

Two large lots of vacant land in Brighton figure in today's local realty sales.

About 75,000 square feet, taxed on \$9000, on Washington street, near the Newton line, have been purchased by James D. Prindle from Charles J. Bailey.

John E. Bishop has taken title from Frederick McGrath to 14,528 square feet of vacant land on Orkney road, junction of Ayr road. The assessment is \$9400.

TREMONT STREET SALE.

Frederick L. McGowan of the Devonshire building has just negotiated the sale of the properties at 349 Tremont street, next to the corner of Church street, and 32 Fayette street. William F. Humphrey is the purchaser and the grantor is William J. Stober. The total assessment is \$20,000, of which amount \$13,800 is on the 2729 square feet of land in the lot and the balance on the buildings.

WALTHAM SCHOOL BUILDINGS ASKED

WALTHAM, Mass.—Additions to four overcrowded school buildings are recommended in the annual report of William D. Parkinson, superintendent of schools. The report urges that a three-story wing, providing three additional rooms, be built at the high school and asks for increased facilities at the Hill, Banks and Bemis schools.

BRITISH PEACE MOVE URGES U. S. ACTION ON ARBITRATION TREATY

(Continued from Page One.)

—defensive, offensive or otherwise—between the principals.

The generally favorable tenor of the comments by the English press, on the proposal of a broad arbitration treaty between America and Great Britain was reported on Wednesday to the state department by the United States embassy at London. The despatch said that the important government and opposition papers of England were unanimous in expressing cordial approval of Sir Edward Grey's speech.

LONDON—At a meeting on Wednesday of the extreme radical members of the House of Commons, among whom are those opposed to a big navy program, resolutions were adopted expressing satisfaction over Sir Edward Grey's utterances in support of the arbitration plan of President Taft.

The speech continues to be praised by press and public. The foreign secretary will speak at the banquet of the International Arbitration League on Friday, when a number of ambassadors and other prominent guests may be expected to further develop his views.

GOVERNMENT WANTS CONTROLLED EXPERT SAYS PRES. LOWELL

(Continued from Page One.)

may reach the desired degree of governmental efficiency. It should show them that engineering, education and sanitation must follow in the footsteps of the expert body of law, that the proper way to use experts is, as facts have shown in English cities, to let them run their departments as they think best, provided always that they are under the supervision of a lay official who simply moderates their desires according to popular sentiment. That is the purpose and duty of research in government."

THINKS FINES VINDICATE LAW.

WASHINGTON—The department of justice announces that in settling the rebating suits against the Pennsylvania and New York Central railroads at Buffalo on Wednesday by fines of \$20,000 and \$35,000 respectively the department was satisfied that the rebating had ceased and for that reason pleas of guilty were accepted with payment of fines instead of jail sentences as a sufficient vindication of the law.

MISSING TUGS ARE IN.

CLEVELAND, O.—Four tugs, the Monarch, Gerald D. Swan and Silver Spray, missing since the gale on Lake Erie on Wednesday night, are reported safe.

FRANK WORK PASSES ON.

NEW YORK—Frank Work, retired stock broker, passed on at his home here today.

RECIPROCITY ABSENCE BLAMED FOR MAINE'S SLOWNESS IN GROWTH

PORTLAND, Me.—Two prominent Bostonians of opposite political party affiliations, Henry M. Whitney, Democrat, and Col. Albert Clarke, Republican, who differ widely on the subject of reciprocity with Canada, were speakers Wednesday evening at the Portland Economic Club dinner.

John B. Osborne of the bureau of trade relations of the state department at Washington also made one of the principal addresses of the occasion.

Colonel Clarke said that his greatest objection to the proposed agreement is that it makes a large inroad upon the protective policy of the country. He said it discriminated against the farmers, lumbermen and fishermen and that it was entirely one-sided and to Canada's advantage. His concluding point was that as it is not a treaty it would without doubt be terminated by one side or the other within three years.

Mr. Whitney argued that the opening of the great area of Canada as a source of food supply is most important to this country. He declared that Maine's slow growth was due to the fact that she had been barred from trade relations with the country to the north, and that had reciprocity prevailed 20 years ago Canada would not be making the effort it now is to develop the ports of Halifax and St. John.

VARSITY CLUB PLANS ACCEPTED

The plans and specifications for the new Varsity Club building at Harvard have been accepted by the board of overseers. The plans provide training table rooms for all the athletic teams in training, both for the university and freshman teams, a large living room, and bedrooms for the coaches.

The interior arrangements will correspond to those of the present building on Holyoke street.



SPRING OVERCOATS

Macular Parker Company announce that their stock of Light-Weight Overcoats is now ready for inspection. The Chesterfield continues to be popular for men of refined and conservative tastes.

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COLORADO

Denver—St. James Hotel.

IDAHO

Boise—The Owyhee.

ILLINOIS

Chicago—Grand Pacific Hotel.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans—The St. Charles.

MAINE

Portland—Hotel Falmouth.

MICHIGAN

Grand Rapids—The Herkimer Hotel.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston—Hotel Lenox.
Boston—Hotel Somerset.
Orange—Mansion House.
Springfield—Clinton Hall.
Springfield—Cooley's Hotel.
Worcester—Bay State Hotel.
Worcester—Stanish Hotel.
Worcester—Warren Hotel.

NEW YORK

New York—Imperial Hotel.
Schroon River—Hotel Caran.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia—Aldine Hotel.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence—Hotel Narragansett.

TEXAS

San Antonio—The Gunter.

VIRGINIA

Fortress Monroe—Hotel Chamberlin.

WASHINGTON

Spokane—Hotel Victoria.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee—Hotel Maryland.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

INEXPENSIVE EVENING GOWN PARASOLS COSTLY AND CHEAP

Girlish design for pale blue silk mull.



A GIRLISH design is shown in the illustration of Ladies Home Journal Pattern No. 5739. It is suitable for almost any occasion, according to the material used for making. For a simple and inexpensive evening dress, a pale blue silk mull could be used, with the trimming bands of messaline to match. A school dress would be attractive in navy blue serge, trimmed with satin to match and piped with a bright green.

The dress is in peasant effect, closing in the back, and the waist can be made with round or square neck and three-quarter length sleeves, with or without the turn-back cuffs. The modish little skirt is made in hobble effect, gathered into a band at the bottom, but if desired this band may be omitted.

The pattern is cut only in sizes 16, 17, 18 and 20 years. For making size 18 requires, for dress without the band, 5 1/2 yards 30-inch or 5 yards 44-inch material without up and down or 4 1/2 yards 54-inch material with up and down. Any size requires 3/4 yard 30-inch or 1/2 yard 44-inch extra material without up and down for the band on the skirt.

If made of contrasting material, size 18 years requires 5 yards 36-inch or 4 1/2 yards 44-inch material for the body of the dress, with 1 yard 24-inch material for the belt, cuffs and the bands on the skirt and at the neck.

IRISH LACE BOWS

Flat little pump bows of Irish lace against tiny wings of plaited hem-stitched linen are among the small bits of neckwear, and small bows of black velvet or black satin still head jabots.—Philadelphia North American.

PARIS HATS THAT NEED NO PINS

Pretty costumes seen recently in French capital.

NEW spring hats, gay with flowers, feathers and swaggy ribbon bows, topped some of the prettiest gowns of the season worn at the brilliant matinee given for the benefit of the Union des Femmes Artistes Musiciennes by many prominent members of the Opera and Odeon and the Comedie Francaise, says the Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune.

Mlle. Lantelme wore with a coat costume of corded white silk a hat of fine brown straw. Its wide, flat brim was covered on the upper side with pale pink velvet. Laid on it and set together in a single row, but not close enough to hide the lovely pink velvet, were large and small roses shading from deep Burgundy to tender pink. Soft waving ostrich feathers covered the crown. This combination of colors is a novel one, and is so thoroughly harmonious that it promises to become very popular. It is especially effective with white, gray and biscuit-colored costumes.

The little bolero that asserts itself as a spring fashion not to be overlooked was prettily shown with a skirt of soft black satin mounted high above the waist line and softly trailing a pointed breadth quite detached from the skirt below the hip line. Brilliant blue satin faced the deep square collar and wide pointed revers of the bolero, framing a chemisette of fine plaited white mull buttoned with gold. Deep square cuffs to match the chemisette turned up the elbow sleeves and were held by large gold buttons at the back. Lace or mull cuffs and a deep collar adorn the bolero, which is intended to be worn only with

white gowns. Shoes, gloves and parasol must continue the prevailing note of color in the silk of the little coat, and a pretty fad is to cover a hat shape with the material of the bolero. The form is carefully chosen, for in that lies the secret of its success. The trimming of such a hat is of the slightest—perhaps an artificial feather, a cluster of small black or deep red roses, a shade of red so deep it seems black in contrast to the covering, or a smartly tied bow of black ribbon.

Close hats and bonnets decidedly oppose themselves to the large hats. A close bonnet worn by a blond woman in the most brilliant audience framed the face prettily. A band of silver galon pressed close to the face, where it turned suddenly back when it reached the ears into pointed, stiff, outstanding revers, silver embroidered. Held by the silver band soft folds of violet colored tulle covered the back of the head, dropping low on the neck. The gown worn with this bonnet, of purple Parma violet crepe, had its short, scant skirt trimmed six inches above the hem with a wide band of heavy Venice lace covered with violet silk voile. A wide lace collar—so wide at the back it could be called a cape—covered in the same manner, was held low on the bust by a long looped bow of pale blue velvet.

Hat pins are discarded with all the small round hats, and also with many of the wide brimmed ones. They cover the head so closely the pins are not needed. When they are worn they are inconspicuous in size, and, as to decoration, the head of baroque pearl is preferred.

CHALLIS COME IN WIDE RANGE

Lovely soft fabric will be much in demand.

IN going over the new materials for afternoon dresses, it is well worth while to notice the splendid range of beautifully marked challis. This lovely soft fabric has not been in demand for frocks for a long time, but now things have taken another course and the challis man is happy. Some of the new patterns are fascinating, says the Montreal Star. Exquisite colorings and entirely up to date designs are found in the wide range of patterns for spring. Whether or not challis will be accepted on the same plane as foulard for street wear remains to be seen, but any number of smart frocks of it are made after the same styles that are shown in silk costumes.

Borders both in silks and challis run through a long line of designs, ranging from flowers and foliage to the most intricate oriental effects in the ornate colorings. Some of the stencil patterns are very attractive, but hardly as much admired as are the dainty French designs with natural looking little bunches of flowers surrounded with an artistic design or scroll or lattice-work, so characteristic of the empire period. In such designs, no matter what colors are introduced, the effect is excellent, and it may be said that many colors that one would never imagine look well are thus embodied with good effect. Sight must not be lost of the many lovely crenone patterned borders, which, though a bit extreme, are very stunning.

Bulgarian designs and vivid colorings

are much favored this season. On a striking linen suit in its natural color there was a border of wonderful Bulgarian needlework. The skirt was one of the abbreviated sort with the front panel running well up into the bodice. The apron effect extending over the natural waist line was held in place with two large buttons covered with the unique embroidery. The upper part of the bodice was of a sort of oriental fabric which resembled scrim and there were touches of the same embroidery finishing the round neck and short sleeves. The trim little jacket that accompanied the old costume was cut with the high waist line and was barely fitted to the figure. The lapels, cuffs and pocket-flaps were covered with rich Bulgarian embroidery in many bright colors and each figure was outlined with a thread of black.

Much of the colored embroidery employed on the heavy linen and crash suits is of the eyelet heavy padded sort done in harmonizing colors with here and there a touch of stronger shade to bring out the effect of the work. Take for example a rather deep tan linen suit made for southern wear, which had a stenciled pattern embroidered in shades of brown and touched with orange. The effect was charming in its harmonizing tones and shadings. Another unusual little suit is made of drab colored crash embroidered in three shades of green, ranging from ivy leaf to young grass green. The coat is closed with one huge button decorated with the same embroidery.

New red that promises to be popular.

THE new parasols show no sign that we are returning to the simple life; never have they been more luxurious or more costly. There are plenty of cheap ones, too, and surprisingly good looking they are, in silk and linen alike.

For general use, some women will have nothing but a navy blue parasol. A smart new one in the many ribbed Japanese shapes has a dark wood handle with a knob top set in lapis lazuli rimmed in old silver.

Somewhat gayer is a blue parasol in a warm tone of navy with a deep border of dark blue and white stripes with pale blue lozenges on the white.

Smart for general use are parasols of pongee lined with silk of brilliant shade, as bright green, coral, flame color, and old blue. The handles to the parasols are rather plain in handsomely grained light wood.

Flowered silk parasols of high luster on white or cream silk are made more becoming by a lining of plain silk in the predominating tone of the design. A lovely cover of conventionalized chrysanthemums in pastel pinks and mauve is lined with a pale mauve and has a white enamel handle set with an amethyst on the top.

A novelty of the season are shirred linings to parasols, to give a sort of canopy effect when the parasol is raised.

One of these with a thin silk cover of pale pink had the lining of deep rose that gave a pretty shaded effect.

Many smart parasols are in two-toned satins and in combinations of blue and gold, rose and silver, violet and green.

Parasols rarely have decided changes of shape, but this year there is a square top that may appeal to the lover of novelties. It is seen in vivid red, green and violet in messaline and watered silks and sometimes has a deep border in a contrasting color, again a narrow silk fringe.

White linen parasols are always in favor with summer frocks. About the only difference is in the motifs of the embroidery. One stylish design had a deep border worked in huge conventionalized roses in heavily padded satin stitch and fancy filling stitches.

White and pongee parasols both show a border of heavy braid combined with embroidered dots. Often a cording of the material is used instead of braid.

Empire-green is a favorite shade in the new parasols, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. Red promises to be very popular with white dresses, especially a lovely flame color that is new and becoming.

There is a tiny round parasol with short handle that can be carried by women in motors when riding with the top down. It is too small to be much affected by wind and shades the eyes.

ROAST BEEF IS ECONOMICAL

Ingenious housewife serves it in different ways.

AMONG many housewives a roast of beef is considered an expensive dish, and the purchase of a rib roast of fair proportions an extravagance which is not to be indulged in often. In its place our housemother has, sometimes, a steak, sometimes chops, sometimes even a shoulder of lamb, and, looking at the bill for each of these dishes, contrasts it with what the "best cut" of beef would be and congratulates herself that she has saved money.

I do not want to dash her pride in her frugality, but the beef would have been more economical than any other of the substitutes she has selected, says Marion Harland. To be sure, the original price is perhaps twice that of the steak and much more than the chops or shoulder of lamb—for a prime rib roast of beef leaves very little of a \$2 bill. But what has she left after one meal has been supplied by any one of the dishes that have mentioned? There is, perhaps, a little bit of the tough end of the steak, good only to add to the stockpot or to put with some other cold meat for a stew or hash. There never is anything remaining of a chop except the bone. Of the shoulder of lamb, after a family of average size has dined from it, there are also bones. These may be converted by slow boiling into the foundation for a white broth or cream soup, but there is seldom enough meat left to furnish even a part of a second meal.

Not so with roast beef. For she who watches well the ways of her household can make much of this popular viand. When it is cut in the shop at which she buys it she will insist that her butcher remove the ribs and roll the meat, skewering or tying it into a slightly round. She will also demand that the ribs and bits of fat cut off—known in butcher parlance as "trimmings"—be sent home with the roast.

The bones are then put into a pot with enough cold water to cover them, with a sliced onion, carrot and turnip and a stalk of celery, and set at the side of the range, where they will simmer slowly for some hours. After which salt and pepper may be added, and when the stock thus made is chilled and skimmed of all grease that rises to the surface it forms the basis for a delicious barley, rice or sage. So already our roast has given us a nourishing soup for our dinner. Now all that remains of the housewife's purchase is solid meat, without a waste of bone.

Even the preparation of the beef for its first appearance may differ with each week. When this is the case the family does not weary of what one man calls "the old standby." There are ways of preparing it that will make it seem al-

most like a new kind of meat. It may be roasted by itself, with white potatoes browned around it; it may be served in a bed of tender and light Yorkshire pudding; it may have a dressing, a la Milaneise, which transforms it completely in flavor. To know how to let the meat "play many parts" is to insure its popularity. Good as plain roast beef may be—hot on one day and cold on the next—John and the children will tire of it presented in this way, and this only, week after week.

As long as there is any of the piece de resistance left it may be dressed in some new fashion and be so well disguised that it will not be recognized by its best friends or the original sirloin with whom they made acquaintance at the noonday Sunday dinner. The housemother who cannot make one good-sized roast of beef masquerade in three different shapes must be lacking in ingenuity.

HOME HELPS

To clean pewter, wash the articles with hot water and fine silver sand; then dry and polish them with a leather.

Bent whalebones can be straightened by soaking them in boiling water for a few moments and then ironing them straight.

Rice to be a useful article of food should be stewed with milk, butter or stock, which will supply the want of natural fat.

Salt will curdle. Hence, in preparing milk porridge, gravies, etc., the salt should not be added until the dish is prepared.

A thick slice of onion laid on top of a roast, when put into the oven will impart a fine flavor to the meat and gravy.

When the ribbon bows on a hat get out of shape, try heating the bowl of a large kitchen spoon and pressing the bows with it from the inside.

Mold can be kept from the top of preserves by putting a few drops of glycerine around the edges of the jar before screwing on the cover.

MELT SUET IN OVEN

Suet melted down in the oven and put into jars will keep for any length of time and is much easier to chop up if treated in this way. Puddings will keep better if made with suet that has been melted in the oven.—Ottawa Citizen.

THE CORRECT WRITING PAPER

Crane's Linen Lawn

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Crane's Linen Lawn is the most fashionable paper in any form in which it appears. If your stationer cannot supply Crane's Linen Lawn, write to us, and we will send the name of a dealer who can.

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Do you ever find your bread box empty or the bread a little dry? Is it inconvenient at times to bake a fresh loaf or wait for the grocer or baker to make delivery when you are in a hurry? Just keep EDUCATOR WAFERS in your house, and every bread trouble will vanish. This crisp, sweet, nutlike Entire Wheat cracker is more delicious than any bread you ever ate. Buttered, its unique and gratifying taste will make you never want to return to bread as the "staple of life."

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TRIED RECIPES

CAULIFLOWER WITH SAUCE.

PREVIOUS to cooking cauliflowers, they are divided, trimmed if large; then they are boiled, either in salt water or steam, well drained and arranged in a dome-like fashion on a folded napkin. To give this dome a more regular shape the cauliflowers can be placed beforehand in a dome-mold and then turned out on the napkin.

Cauliflowers generally are accompanied with either Dutch sauce or butter sauce, or even with a good cream sauce. In Germany cauliflower is served with the same sauce that is applied to asparagus; some bread crumbs fried in butter. For the preparation of this sauce a half a pound of good butter is melted; when warm two handfuls of grated white bread crumbs are added to it and a little salt. The preparation is boiled, and for three minutes stirred continually; then the steptan is removed onto a moderate fire. Five minutes afterward the sauce may be served.

CREAM TOMATO SOUP.

Put two quarts of milk in a double boiler; let it come to a boil. Put in a steptan a can of tomatoes, boil until soft, rub through a fine sieve, stir in a teaspoonful of soda to neutralize the acid. Rub a small tablespoonful of flour in a lump of butter the size of an egg and stir in the boiling water, add the tomato, seasoned with pepper and salt; boil three minutes, and serve.

WALDORF SALAD.

Take equal parts of apple and celery, cubed, served on lettuce with walnuts and cold boiled eggs and mayonnaise dressing.

WEDDING CAKE.

Take one pound butter, one pound sugar (brown or white), nine eggs, three pounds raisins, two pounds currants, half pound citron, one tablespoonful cloves, cinnamon and allspice ground, one cupful New Orleans molasses, one teaspoonful soda in half cupful sour milk, three and one-half cupfuls flour, with a little baking powder; flavor with lemon. Beat eggs separately, mix the spices in a cup, stir well without beating all the ingredients excepting flour and fruit, then add a small quantity of each kind of fruit; then in a pan greased with lard place a well-buttered paper, put in a layer of fruit and cake alternately, bake in oven of even temperature four hours, or not less than three. Better a year after it is made.

BRIDE'S SPONGE CAKE.

Take two cupfuls flour, two of sugar, eight eggs, one lemon. Stir sugar and yolks of eggs together until light, then add grated rind and juice of lemon, then whites of eggs beaten to stiff froth, and lastly the sifted flour.—Philadelphia Times.

CROCHETED PURSE

Here are simple directions for crocheting a purse with wool or silk: Commence with 37 chain, always taking three chain to turn. Turn and work one treble in each chain, turn and continue the same till you have the required length. Remember that the work has to be doubled from beginning to end to form two sides.

When you have the length desired, start decreasing one stitch at each end until all the stitches are done. This point forms the turnover flap. Double the work and sew neatly on the wrong side; turn back and sew a patent fastener to the under side of the flap, which fastens to the purse itself.—Spokane Chronicle.

NEW PARASOLS

Some of the new parasols are edged with narrow ostrich feathers, and have a big bow of ribbon on the handle, also edged with feathers.—Philadelphia Times.

DRESS FORMS

Pneumatic dress forms, which may be blown up to the exact measurements desired, are among the novelties of the year.—Philadelphia Times.

PLACE CARDS

Tiny beflowered hat boxes holding sweets are the latest novelty for place cards for a feminine luncheon.

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The Oregon-Washington Limited

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GRENADINE FROCKS

One of the materials for evening wear in the early spring is grenadine. This name is a familiar one to the purchaser of lightweight black goods, but the new grenadine is very different from the old variety, says the Philadelphia Times.

One form of it is so light that it might almost be mistaken for embossed chiffon, except that the ground is stiffer. This material comes in the 44-inch width and in several weights, the lightest of which is the one used for evening frocks. Satin designs, flower and conventional, are embossed on the surface, and when made up over a bright color the effect is lovely.

LEMON CLEANSING

To remove grease from kitchen utensils, rub them well with the rind of lemons (after the juice has been used) dipped in hot water, says the Ottawa Citizen. Brass is cleansed by rubbing it with the skins of lemons and salt. This will brighten it and remove all discolorations.

DELICIOUS SWEET

A delightful sweet may be made by pressing a bit of nut meat, candied lemon or orange into the heart of a toasted marshmallow and then rolling the whole in melted chocolate.—Ottawa Citizen.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

In the Back Bay the property at 125 Commonwealth avenue, owned by the heirs of Maria L. Gray, has just been sold to William J. Stober. It consists of a four-story brick building, taxed for \$44,400, and 3237 feet of land rated at \$35,000. Edward H. Eldredge & Co. represented the buyer, and Cabot, Cabot & Forbes the sellers. J. Converse Gray and another, trustees.

Another Back Bay transaction is that whereby Daniel J. Cronin and Philip L. Schuyler sell the property at 1084 Boylston street, recently acquired by them, to Johanna Carroll and another. It comprises a 3½-story brick dwelling and 2205 feet of land, all assessed on a valuation of \$17,000, of which \$12,000 is the rating on the land. Codman & Street negotiated the sale.

LEADS OVER A MILLION.

In New York, at least, there is no dearth of money for substantial investment, judging from a transaction just made by the United States Realty & Improvement Company which has lent \$1,100,000 to the trustees of the Masonic Temple on the property and new building to be erected at the northeast corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street. The new building will be 19 stories high and will occupy the site of the old Masonic Temple.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS.

Recorded transfers are taken from the files of the Real Estate Exchange as follows:

BOSTON—CITY PROPER.

Ellen L. Stacey, wife of Ellen L. Stacey, Sawyer st., d. \$200.
Rosalie Fisher to Max Lager, Norman st., w. \$1.
Max Lager to Rosalia Tortorella, Norman st., w. \$1.
Daniel J. Cronin et al. to Johanna T. Carroll et al., Boylston st., q. \$1.
J. Converse Gray et al. to William J. Stober, Commonwealth st., q. \$1.
Moses H. Gulesian to John E. W. Hayden, Warren st. and Warren st. pl. 2, w. \$1.
Frederick C. Bowditch to Jacob Spear, Dover and Hingham sts. and Shawmut ave., q. \$1.
Reuben S. Wener to Marion E. Pike, Yarnmouth and Truro sts., q. \$1.
Reynard Finn to Hyman J. Danzig, Garden st., w. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON.

M. M. Pike et al. to Jeremiah Regan, K st., q. \$1.
Andrew Blume to Josephine M. Siebert, E st., q. \$1.

EAST BOSTON.

Thomas S. D. Smith to William N. Swain, Montmorency ave., w. \$1.
William N. Swain to Thomas S. D. Smith and wife, Montmorency ave., q. \$1.
Michael L. Vazza to Rocco Bruno, Bremen st., w. \$1.

st., w. \$1.
Jacob Parker et al. to Francesco Livorni and wife, London st., q. \$1.

ROXBURY.

Luther T. Rich to James E. Rich, Hoi-born st., q. \$1.
Caroline Winkler et al. to James E. Rich, Thorndike st., d. \$1.
Nathan Blum to Frank L. Woldman, Mt. Pleasant ave., 2 lots, q. \$1.
Hyman Bernstein to Julius Radzawitz, Humboldt ave. and Hollander st., q. \$1.
Alexander Bursade to Arthur J. Glenon, Roxbury st., q. \$1.
Arthur J. Glenon to George P. MacLellan, Roxbury st., q. \$1.
Beniah H. Flagg to Nathan Fritz, Garment st., w. \$1.
Edmund K. Baker to William H. H. Emmons, Davenport st. and Columbus ave., q. \$1.
Morris Jacobs to Max Freedman, South Huntington ave., 6 lots, q. \$1.

DORCHESTER.

Mger Dana et al. to Samuel Goldsmith, Leroy st. and Geneva ave., d. \$11,500.
Marie E. Nolan to Mary E. McCoole, Haverlock st., w. \$1.
Luther T. Rich to James E. Rich, q. \$1.
James E. DeLong to James E. Rich, River st., q. \$1.
Moses H. Gulesian to John E. V. Hayden, rel. \$1.
Frank H. Wheelock to Frances J. Buckley et al., Wellington rd., q. \$1.
Mary Coughlin to Elizabeth V. Kennedy, Lauriat ave., east, w. \$1.
James E. Rich to Lizzie M. West, Alabama st., 2 lots, w. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY.

Mary Follan to Margaret Follan, Lamar-tine st., q. \$1.
Jacob W. Wilbur to Frank E. White, Hindsdale rd., w. \$1.
Elizabeth A. Ladd et al. to Earl W. Sent et al., Washington and Forest Hills sts., w. \$1.

BRIGHTON.

Rose C. Munroe to A. Mabel Wilson, Franklin st., q. \$1.
Charles J. Bailey to James D. Prindle, Washington st., 3 lots, q. \$1.
Frederick McRath to John E. Bishop, Orkney and Ayr rds., q. \$1.

CHELSEA.

Hattie Remick to Esther Cohen, Arlington st., q. \$1.
Jennie Glidden et al. to Timothy Mc-Goldrick, Grove st., w. \$1.
Charles J. Donahoe to John H. Donahoe, Maverick st., q. \$1.
Daniel H. Sullivan et al. to Royal S. Wentworth, Cheney st. and Broadway, q. \$1.

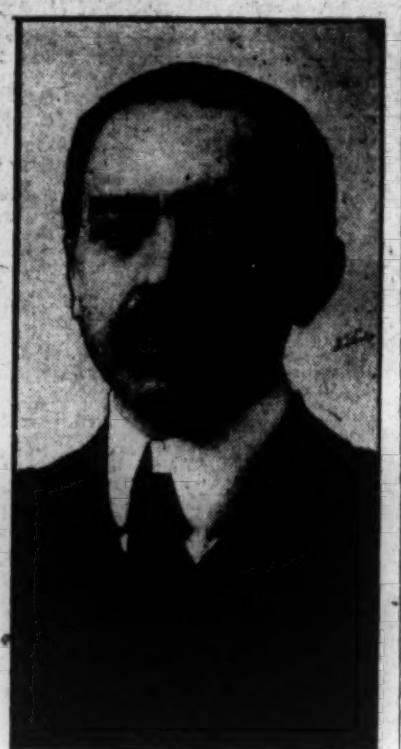
REVERE.

John O. Whittier to Katherine Williams, Blake st., and Garfield ave., w. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES.

Permits to construct buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Wellington rd., 18, ward 16; Elmer G. Mar-garet, Jr., owner; George E. Smith, archi-tect; brick and wood structure.
Hilton st., 17, ward 17; Boston Consul Gas-co, Inc., owner; George E. Smith, archi-tect; brick and wood structure.
Saratoga st., 82, ward 1; E. W. Archer; wood ash house.
Orleans st., 157, ward 2; C. B. Ardolino, Silverman E. C., owner; wood shed.
Rosedale st., 23, ward 16; Geo. V. Watten-dorf, Jas. E. Daly, owner; wood dwelling.
Congress st., 25, ward 2; Albert Lud-lum, E. D. Jones, owner; wood dwelling.
Kling st., 3, ward 24; Geo. N. Douse; wood shed.
London st., 13, ward 2; A. Pinkelstein, M. M. Kalman; wood dwelling.

Judge Corbett to Succeed
Assistant City Counsel,
Named for Supreme Bench

JOHN D. McLAUGHLIN.

Mayor Fitzgerald has announced that he will name Judge Joseph J. Corbett of the municipal court to be assistant corporation counsel to fill the vacancy, resulting from the appointment of John D. McLaughlin to the supreme bench by Gov. Eugene N. Foss.

LAWRENCE CITIZENS
GO ON RECORD FOR A
NEW CITY CHARTER

LAWRENCE, Mass.—When Senator Newhall, chairman of the legislative committee on cities, which gave a hearing on the question of a new city charter on Wednesday night, asked all who wished a new charter of some kind to stand, every one of the 1000 voters arose. Two of the bills before the committee provide for a commission government and the third establishes a single branch of the city council with ward representation and the concentration of power in the person of the mayor.

All were urged upon the committee, but the commission plan received the most substantial endorsement. Almost every speaker agreed, however, that the committee ought to permit the voters to determine at an election whether they wished a change and if so to elect which of two or more charters they preferred.

MUSIC IN BOSTON

"TOSCA" HEARD AT OPERA HOUSE.

At the "Tosca" performance Wednesday night Scarpia was sung by Mr. Polese in place of Mr. Amato, owing to the unavoidable detention of the latter in New York. Aside from the natural disappointment of the audience, many of them attracted by the advertising of Mr. Amato, a very fair performance was enjoyed. Mme. Melis sang as well, perhaps, as Boston has heard her this year. Her acting was the same as has been seen before in the part, only colored by a Scarpia that was in every way individual. Mr. Polese interpreted this role as a man of a quizzical sense of humor, a satirical observer. It was consistent throughout, but not strong. We have heard fine renditions of this role vocally this year. Mr. Polese stopped short of anything approaching them.

Mr. Constantino and Mme. Melis have sung together a great deal, and with familiarity with the methods used have come smoothness and dovetailing of their action. Mr. Constantino is singing much better than earlier in the season, and his frank changes in quality of tone with abrupt change of registers were not displeasing.

NOTES.

The management of the Boston Opera Company will soon announce plans for next season. It is expected that the third year of the local company will show an advance equal to that made this year over the first season. Mme. Lipkowska, MM. Baklanoff and Constantino are to be in their old places, as their good work and personal popularity would seem to justify.

A joint recital is given this evening in Colonial hall, Quincy, by Miss Edith Cary Page, soprano, and Miss Florence Gertrude Olney, pianist.

A pupils' concert will be given at Pierce building, room 517, this evening. Miss Ruby Winchenbach will play numbers by Bach, Shumann, Chopin, MacDowell and others. Miss Josephine Hewins and Miss Helen Philbrick will sing.

DENISON HOUSE
ANNEX OPENED

The new annex to the Denison settlement house, 91 Tyler street, was opened Wednesday evening. The new class rooms and cooking department are features.

WIRELESS FOR HOTEL VIRGINIA.

LONG BEACH, Cal.—The Hotel Virginia is contemplating installing a wireless telegraph station.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

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HOUSES FOR SALE—N. H.

PENBROKE HILL, N. H.—New modern house and stable, 3 acres land; beautifully located; summer or permanent home. Address Lock Box 5, Ossipee Valley, N. H.

SUMMER PROPERTY—LONDON

SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, W. Conveniently situated to Hyde Park and Grosvenor Square, to let for May, June and July; 5 reception rooms, 2 bath rooms, 12 bedrooms, 10 closets, electric light and telephone; £1200, if servants, plate and linen are provided. All inquiries to be addressed to MESSRS. WINKWORTH & CO., Auctioneers and Estate Agents, 12 Curzon st., London, W., England.

HOUSES FOR THE SUMMER

TO LET—Seven-room cottage nicely furnished, situated on a bluff at Penauquit Point, Me., grand view of the ocean and surf. Tel. 2146-1 Roxbury, or address K 578, Monitor Office.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders.

The troops now being mobilized at San Antonio, Tex., for purposes of field instruction will be organized into a complete infantry division to be known as the maneuver division, and an independent cavalry brigade to be known as such, under the command of Maj.-Gen. William H. Carter, as follows:

First brigade—Eleventh, fifteenth, eighteenth infantry.
Second brigade—Thirteenth, twenty-second, twenty-third infantry.
Third brigade—Tenth, seventeenth, twenty-eighth infantry.

Field artillery brigade—Third, fourth field artillery.
Third cavalry, third battalion of engineers, company A signal corps, four ambulance companies (Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 38), four field hospitals (Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 38).

Independent cavalry brigade, commander Brig.-Gen. Walter S. Schuyler, ninth cavalry, eleventh cavalry.

The commanders of the infantry brigades will be assigned and the assignments will be announced in orders by the division commander.

The troops now being mobilized at Galveston, Tex., for purposes of instruction will be organized as a separate brigade, to be known as the first separate brigade, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Albert L. Mills.

The maneuver division, the independent cavalry brigade and the first separate brigade, directed to be organized in the preceding paragraphs of this order, will be excepted from the control of the commanding general department of Texas, except for the purposes contemplated in the seventy-second article of war.

Following transfers of officers C. A. C.: Capt. A. G. Jenkins, from eighty-fourth to one hundred twenty-third company; Capt. S. H. Mould, from one hundred twenty-third to eighty-fourth company.

Maj. J. H. Frier, tenth infantry, detailed for service in inspector-general's department vice Maj. G. Bell, Jr. Special orders March 11, amended so as to direct Lieut.-Col. E. D. Hoyle, sixth field artillery, upon completion of duties in connection with commission appointed special orders March 7 to proceed via Ft. Riley to Ft. Sam Houston and assume command of the fourth field artillery.

Navy Orders.

Asst. Paymaster H. W. Rusk, Jr., detached temporary duty bureau of supplies and accounts, navy department, Washington, D. C., to duty the Michigan, under instruction.

Asst. Paymaster R. W. Clark, detached temporary duty bureau of supplies and accounts, navy department, Washington, D. C., to duty the North Dakota, under instruction.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Roe, Patuxent, Tallahassee, Culgon and Mars at Hampton Roads, Solace at navy yard, New York, Washington at Tompkinsville.

Sailed—Chester, from Vera Cruz for Puerto Cortes; Hannibal, from Boston for Portsmouth; Perkins, from Boston for Newport; Tacoma, from Puerto Mex., for Galveston.

Navy Notes.

The cruisers of the fifth division of the Atlantic fleet at Guantanamo are coaling from the Vestal. When the latter vessel is emptied she will be sent north. The Dixie, which arrived there today with 700 marines, is coaling from the station.

PROVIDENCE TO
BUY PLAYGROUND

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The board of contact and supply of the city of Providence voted on Wednesday to purchase the Garibaldi playground in Brayton avenue and West Exchange street.

TELEGRAPHERS SEND
CONVENTION HERE

Railroad telegraphers of New England closed their convention at the American house Wednesday night, when 900 persons attended.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS
TO RENT

SIX ROOMS on 10th floor of new apartment building; owner's own apartment and well furnished; panorama of Hudson river, fresh air and sunshine in every room; very cool and near subway; rent \$100 per month for 3 or 4 summer months. GALEN M. HARRIS, 501 W. 141st st., New York city.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SEVEN-ROOM apt., completely furnished; all improvements; seen by appointment only. M. 7 Copeland st., Roxbury, cor. Warren st.; three minutes from Dudley st.

FOR SALE

BARGAIN—FOR SALE—\$35 Santo Vacuum Cleaner; in perfect condition; price moderate. Address G. L. WILLIAMS, 805 Redcliffe st., Bristol, Pa.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

Bridge department of the southern division Boston & Maine is constructing a five track highway stone, iron and concrete bridge in Lowell.

Operating department of the Boston & Albany road has a special train at East Boston docks today for the steamship Ivernia's 300 western passengers.

For the Litchfield private party en route from South station to North Scituate and return today the New Haven furnished special service.

The Boston & Albany created special express car service today for the American Express Company until further notice between Boston, Worcester and New York city via Albany.

The Ware River branch of the Boston & Albany, which has been handled by telegraph from Springfield, will be controlled commencing Monday by telephone from the Boston dispatcher's office at South station.

Adams Express Company's special train over the Pennsylvania and New Haven roads brought two cars loaded with southern strawberries and vegetables into South station, Wednesday morning for the New England market.

George T. Jarvis, general manager of the Rutland road, at Rutland, Vt., and Morris McDonald, vice president and general manager of the Maine Central at Portland, Me., arrived at North station this morning in their private cars to attend a time card meeting.

Commencing Saturday broiler sleeping car, instead of cafe car service, will be inaugurated on Chicago and Boston train 36 over the Boston & Albany due in South station at 9:15 a. m. New York and Boston train 50 due in South station at 3:20 p. m. will have cafe car serving dinner.

NEWS BRIEFS

MR. TAFT TO VISIT NEWPORT. NEWPORT, R. I.—President Taft will take part in the dedication exercises next summer of a large building for the Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Association.

DEFEAT IOWA PROHIBITION.

DES MOINES, Ia.—The Iowa Senate has defeated a resolution for a constitutional prohibition amendment convention by adopting the committee report for indefinite postponement, 27 to 21.

LIBRARY ANNIVERSARY.

Home libraries of the Childrens Aid Society having been established 20 years, an anniversary meeting was held on Wednesday evening at the Old South meeting house.

REFUSE THANKS TO MR. GOMEZ.

WILLEMSTAD, Venezuela.—Advices received here say the legislative council of the state of Zulia, of which Maracaibo is the capital, has declined by 16 to 2 to pass a vote of thanks to and confidence in President Gomez.

GEORGE W. MORTON PASSES ON.

George Woodbury Morton of Quincy passed on Wednesday afternoon at his home, Spear and Coddington streets. In 1861 Mr. Morton enlisted in the navy and was an assistant paymaster. After the war he engaged in the real estate business.

JEWISH PEOPLE FEDERATE.

Jewish people of the state met Wednesday evening at the American house to form a federation of congregations and organizations for the welfare of their race. The meeting was called by Isaac Heller.

FIRE IN DORCHESTER CHURCH.

Fire starting from the heating apparatus caused damage of about \$8000 in the basement of the Stanton Avenue Methodist church in Dorchester, early today.

ENGINEERS ELECT OFFICERS.

Officers of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers were elected at the annual business meeting on Wednesday at the Boston City Club as follows: President, Charles F. Main; vice-president, Frederick H. Fay; secretary, S. E. Tinkham; Charles W. Sherman, treasurer; L. L. Street and Charles R. Gow, trustees.

Spring Woolens

Large assortment new on display, to which we invite your inspection.
WERNO & LINDSAY, 49-51-53 Jackson Boulevard, CHICAGO
Merchant Tailors

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
Lacy & Co. Importers and Designers of MILLINERY
SUITE 9 NEW MENTOR BLDG., 161 STATE ST., CHICAGO.RESTAURANTS
South Station Restaurant
ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people; all modern conveniences. J. G. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

MISS HOYLE, 214 Wabash Avenue, Chicago. Cordially invites you to call and give her the privilege of showing the beautiful Bauer Grand Piano and our latest style Player Pianos; superb success would describe either of the styles.

ROOMS BELVIDERE ST., 24—Two front rooms, newly furnished; can be used on suite; gentlemen desired. SCOTT, suite 17, near Horticultural and Symphony Halls; tourists accommodated; tel. 63-M B. Bay.

ROOMS—CHICAGO TO RENT—EDGEWATER—Outside room in elegantly furnished house; gentleman; no other guests; vicinity Argyle st. and the lake; \$10. Phone Edgewater 5172.

WANTED—ROOM—CHICAGO WANTED—Lady wants room with private family. MISS WERTHEIMER, 23 E. 50th st., Chicago.

HOME WANTED WANTED—Home on farm for a boy 12 years old; references exchanged. MRS. DOLAN, 6426 Jackson Park ave., Chicago.

A PERMANENT HOME wanted for baby boy two years old. Address K 380, Monitor Office.

AUTOMOBILES 1910 WHITE STEAM TOURING CAR for sale; \$800, including top, etc.; cost \$2100; carries 4, perfect condition, fine hill climber. Address I. D. Box 3520, Boston.

TRAVEL EUROPE, June 21 to Sept. 2. Nine countries. High-class tour. Moderate cost. Mrs. W. M. Burt, Woburn, Mass. Tel. 288-1.

HELP WANTED—MALE EXPERIENCED PAPER CUTTER and shipper wanted; first-class city office; good pay; steady situation; references required. Address P 514, Monitor Office.

ADVERTISING MANAGER THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the decision of the United States supreme court upholding the validity of the corporation tax:

NEW YORK HERALD—The supreme court of the United States has decided that the provisions of the Payne-Aldrich law taxing the income of corporations does not violate the constitution. As the tax has generally been paid—in most instances under protest—the decision will cause no immediate shock to the business community. It will, however, exert a profound, if gradual, evil effect unless it shall be repealed.

NEW YORK AMERICAN—The country is to be congratulated upon the settlement by the United States supreme court of the constitutionality of the corporation tax. Those who have steadily insisted with the American upon the justice and reasonableness of this tax have special ground for satisfaction. The unanimity of the court, in the face of the jangle of legal objections raised up by the attorneys for protesting corporations, helps to confirm the country's faith in its greatest tribunal. And the court's answers to these brawling objections shed a radiating light upon many interesting questions.

Worcester (Mass.) TELEGRAM—The supreme court says the corporation tax of the federal government is constitutional. The government needs the money. It takes cash to make such military shows as that in the South now, and we may have them every few months under the same constitution.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) JOURNAL—The tax (1 per cent on the net income of corporations over and above \$5000) not proved financially burdensome, but much fault has been found with the federal taxation of companies chartered by states and with its inquisitorial and publicity features. Now, however, it is not merely the law of the land, but the law unanimously confirmed by a tribunal from which there is no appeal. To many thoughtful persons it may seem to be, in essence, the most radical legislation that has yet been put on the statute books under the auspices and patronage of the Taft administration.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—In the fiscal year 1909-10 the corporation tax produced \$20,959,783. Since June 30, 1910, overdue taxes have been paid into the treasury amounting to \$6,668,000. The annual receipts are therefore about \$27,500,000, a sum which exceeded last year's surplus by nearly \$12,000,000, and will probably about equal this year's surplus. To the corporation tax, therefore, the treasury owes its present ability to make ends meet.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) REPUBLICAN—The unanimity of the supreme court in sustaining the corporation tax law seems to reflect an increasing disposition not to interfere with the acts of the lawmaking power unless very strong reasons exist for doing so.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) UNION—The decision in the corporation tax case puts an end to much uncertainty in the business world, and at the same time affords an interesting piece of judicial reasoning that will prove a guide and a help in enacting subsequent legislation. Its force is all the greater because the court is unanimous in affirming that the law is constitutional.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—The contention that it really taxed income under the guise of collecting excise has now been pronounced unfounded by the supreme court.

MEETING AT FANEUIL
HALL TOLD OF NEED
OF GREATER HARBOR

Henry C. Long lectured on "The Commercial and Industrial Development of Boston" in Faneuil hall Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange. His remarks were illustrated by lantern slides.

Mr. Long said that Boston should be a terminal for the long lines from the Canadian northwest and predicted there would be two great ports on the Atlantic seaboard—New York and Boston—and Boston could easily be the great commercial rival of New York, as it was two or three days nearer Europe for freight from the northwest. He said that at present there was not a single wharf or dock in Boston available for new steamships.

He said that the only solution of the problem lies in the development of the Commonwealth docks, and this should be done within the next three years, when the Canadian transcontinental lines will be completed and the new cities in Alberta and Saskatchewan will be commercially opened to the world.

A resolution proposed by Mayor Fitzgerald from the floor, asking Governor Foss to send a special message to the Legislature to have a commission of three men appointed to investigate and study harbor conditions, was passed.

MADE SECRETARY
OF BOY SCOUTS

Frederick H. Cooke, Jr., has been appointed executive secretary of the Greater Boston council of the Boy Scouts of America until Oct. 1. Mr. Cooke is now connected with the Boston Social Union, but for several months has been giving part of his time to the Boy Scouts and it is expected will get a leave of absence from the union until Oct. 1, by which time it is believed the scout work will be organized.

The executive committee adopted by-laws governing the council in accord with the constitution of the national organization.

A. PIATT ANDREW
MARINERS' GUEST

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—A Piatt Andrew, assistant secretary of the treasury, was the guest on Wednesday afternoon of the Gloucester Master Mariners Association, and from 4 to 6 o'clock between 400 and 500 skippers and friends met him.

The occasion was a sort of testimonial to the secretary for the courtesies rendered the anti-reciprocity committee, that recently went to Washington to protest against the admission of free fish. Mr. Andrew is an adopted citizen of Gloucester, and owns a home at Eastern Point.

VIRGINIA BRANCH
IS FORMED FOR
MEDICAL FREEDOM

RICHMOND, Va.—At a meeting in the Jefferson hotel recently the Virginia branch of the National League for Medical Freedom was organized and will establish an office in this city at once.

The officers elected were: Dr. H. B. Baker, chairman; Dr. Howard M. Smith, vice-chairman; Dr. George E. Fout, secretary, and Mr. A. E. Roeder, treasurer. Dr. Lewis Pinkerton Crutcher, professor of the institutes of medicine and materia medica in the medical department of the Kansas City University, attended the meeting as the official representative of the national organization, which has headquarters in New York city.

In explaining the purpose of the league, Dr. Crutcher said that although the organization had been in existence now less than a year, its membership now exceeds 200,000, about 1300 having already enlisted from this state.

The league was formed, he said, for the purpose of preventing the passage of legislation that tends toward a coalition of medicine and state, there having been in the last Congress certain bills presented with that end in view.

According to Dr. Crutcher, who is one of the directors of the national body, the league does not favor any one school of practice, simply holding to the fundamental principle that all schools should have a fair chance to apply their ideas when the community offers its patronage. The organization is supported by voluntary contributions of its members and any one who is in sympathy with the principles of the society may become a member.

GOVERNOR FOSS
TO BE GUEST OF
THE HOTEL MEN

Allen T. Treadway, president of the Massachusetts Senate, himself proprietor of a large hotel in Stockbridge, called on Governor Eugene N. Foss with J. Littlefield Damon, Jr., acting president of the Massachusetts Hotel Men's Association, Wednesday, and secured the acceptance of Governor Foss to an invitation to attend the annual banquet of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association to be held at Hotel Somerset, Boston, on June 6.

Governor and Mrs. Foss will also receive the members of the association and ladies at the State House on that afternoon.

Hotel men will be present from all parts of the United States, the president of the association being a resident of Los Angeles.

Governor Foss also accepted the invitation

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

OFFICE WORK (21); residence: Mass.; insurance office experience; \$3-83 weekly; Mention No. 4121. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 22

OILER or engine's helper; single (27); \$15 weekly; residence: Newton. Mention No. 4122. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 22

PAINTER (1st-class); all-round painter wants steady employment; references: WM. SULLIVAN, 100 W. Concord st., Boston, 19.

PATHEON wants work. **THOMAS GRIF-FIN**, 100 W. Concord st., Boston, 19

PLUMBER (licensed); desires position; will go anywhere. W. L. HAMILTON, 100 W. Concord st., Boston, 19

POLISHER and RUFFER (metal), piper or steamfitter's helper; married (27); residence: Salem; \$16 weekly; references: JOHN J. HARRIS, 100 W. Concord st., Boston, 19

OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 22

POETER—Young man wants to work as porter or in private family. **MER-CANTILE EMP. AGENCY**, 575 Massachusetts st., Boston, 19

POULTRY MAN, garden work (20); 7 years' experience; references. Mention No. 4123. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 22

PRINTER (1st-class); all grades; willing to travel and work in any position; experienced, desires position representing manufacturing or mercantile house; or any position; willing to travel. J. H. HARRIS, 100 W. Concord st., West Medford, Mass., 21

SALESMAN, road experience, desires position to represent responsible firm anywhere; traveling; salary \$14 grade; references: CHARLES ADAMS, 822 Huntington av., Roxbury, Mass., 18

SALESMAN, man, middle age, office experience, wants opportunity to sell goods; Boston and vicinity; capable; can make money; references: GEORGE S. HADLEY, 100 W. Concord st., Boston, 19

DUCLOS, Roslindale, Mass., 20

SALESMAN (music store or goods/furnishings); 8 years' experience in brokerage; references: JOHN J. HARRIS, 100 W. Concord st., Mention No. 4102. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 22

SALESMAN desires position as outside salesman, collector or clerk; long in one place; traveling; salary \$14 grade; references: GEORGE S. HADLEY, 100 W. Concord st., Somerville, Mass., 22

SALESMAN—Young man would like to represent firm; \$15 weekly; willing to learn salesmanship; jewelry business preferred; Swedish spoken. OTTO S. LACH, 533 Massachusetts st., Boston, 19

SALES MANAGER, office manager, private secretary (21); \$2500; excellent references; references: JOHN J. HARRIS, 100 W. Concord st., Mention No. 4103. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 22

SHEET METAL WORKER (26); residence: South Framingham; references: \$150 per day of 8 hours. Mention No. 4104. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 22

SHIPPER—Young man's experience; age 20; first-class; references: \$18 week. Mention No. 27. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all). 84 Bridge st., Springfield, Mass., Tel. 255. 22

SHIPPER, 3 years' experience; age 20; excellent references; \$16.50 week. Mention No. 4105. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all). 84 Bridge st., Springfield, Mass., 22

SHIPPING CLERK or stock clerk; age 20; good references; \$12 week. Mention No. 290. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all). 84 Bridge st., Springfield, Mass., Tel. 255. 22

SHIPPING, stock or receiving clerk; 5 years' experience; good references; age 30; references: JOHN J. HARRIS, 100 W. Concord st., Mention No. 4106. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all). 84 Bridge st., Springfield, Mass., Tel. 255. 22

SHIPPING CLERK, age 25; experience; references: JOHN J. HARRIS, 100 W. Concord st., Mention No. 4107. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all). 84 Bridge st., Springfield, Mass., Tel. 255. 22

SHOE SALESMAN—Young man (18) desires permanent position with reliable concern; references: JOHN J. HARRIS, 100 W. Concord st., Boston, 18

SODA MANAGER, 5 years' experience with large soda store, also scrupulous; desires position; references: JOHN J. HARRIS, 100 W. Concord st., Boston, 19

SOLD—Address H. K. KROLL, 615 W. 1st st., Roxbury, Mass., or Y. M. C. U. Boston, 19

SOME LEATHER WORKER in shoefactory; also stock fitter; married (29); references: JOHN J. HARRIS, 100 W. Concord st., Mention No. 4123. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 22

STEAM ENGINEER (1st-class), machinist, piper (50); 20 years' experience; \$35 weekly; references: JOHN J. HARRIS, 100 W. Concord st., Mention No. 4124. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 16

STEAM ENGINEER (1st-class), machinist, piper (18); \$9-12 week; references. Mention No. 4506. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 16

STEAMFITTER (30); resides in East Boston. Mention No. 4108. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 22

STEAMFITTER'S HELPER, young man, references: JOHN J. HARRIS, 100 W. Concord st., West Everett, Mass., 22

STENOGRAPHER at summer hotel (19); \$5 week; board and room; references: JOHN J. HARRIS, 100 W. Concord st., Mention No. 4507. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 16

STENOGRAPHER, private secretary (30); \$18-\$20 week; references. Mention No. 452. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 17

STENOGRAPHER—experienced and capable; references: JOHN J. HARRIS, 100 W. Concord st., Mention No. 453. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 17

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; age 25; references: JOHN J. HARRIS, 100 W. Concord st., Mention No. 454. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all). 84 Bridge st., Springfield, Mass., Tel. 255. 22

STENOGRAPHY, office clerk (17); \$6.20, \$7 week; references. Mention No. 4502. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 20

STEWART (hotel) or clerk (20); residence: South Framingham; references. Mention No. 4104. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 22

STOCK CLERK, machinist (22); 2 years' experience; \$16 week; references. Mention No. 4508. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 16

STOCK CLERK (20); residence in East Boston; references. Mention No. 4112. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 22

TEXTILE DESIGNER (27); \$12 week; references. Mention No. 4516. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 16

SUPHRENTENDENT, foreman, general manager (35); 10 years' experience; references. Mention No. 4513. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 16

TRAVELING SALESMAN—Nent, Protectors, 100 W. Concord st., Boston, 19

TRAVELING SALESMAN, good references; desires position; references: JOHN CUNNINGHAM, 119 Mt. Auburn st., Cambridge, Mass., suite 2. Tel. Cambridge 23434. 22

WATCHMAN in institution (38); married; references: JOHN J. HARRIS, 100 W. Concord st., Mention No. 4113. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 22

WATCHMAN OR CARETAKER, single (20); residence: Dorchester; references: \$10 weekly. Mention No. 4120. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 22

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WATCH MAKING or light mechanical work; clerk, Mass. man (30); 10 years experience; \$10-12 weekly; references. Mention No. 422. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2600.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ACCOUNTANT and bookkeeper—Position wanted by lady with 10 years experience in double entry and full charge of office. M. SVELYN CALDWELL, 88 Franklin st., Boston, Mass.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER

General office work (20); 10 years experience. Mention No. 400. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2600.

ATTENDANT TO LADY DESIRES POSITION

capable of chamber or second work; references; wages \$20 per month. E. J. McNEIL, 45 Leach st., Salem, Mass. 16

ATTENDANT—NEAT COLORED GIRL DESIRES POSITION

in dentist's or professional office. M. E. BROWN, 307 Northampton st., Boston.

ATTENDANT—COMPANION

In good home with Mrs. MRS. FLORENCE C. DIGGS, 706 Shawmut ave., suite 3, Boston.

ATTENDANT—REFINED YOUNG WOMAN DESIRES POSITION

as attendant to child or child and mother; references. MISS BESSIE M. BEARCE, 25 Clinton st., Malden, Mass.

ATTENDANT—MOTHER'S HELPER

middle-aged, desires position. MARIETTA C. KIRBY, 25 Main st., North, Mass.

ATTENDANT OR COMPANION

to elderly lady, American woman of experience, wishes to assist in household. J. CLOUGH, 100 W. 11th St., Boston.

BAKESHOP GIRL

factory work (18); \$2.50 weekly; references. Mention No. 400. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2600.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER

would like position evenings; can furnish best references. MISS E. L. LADD, 205 Essex st., East Lynn, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER

several years experience double entry system, competent to take full charge, desires permanent position. E. J. McNEIL, 45 Leach st., Salem, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, UTILITY CLERK

office work, experience, references. Mention No. 456. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2600.

BOOKKEEPER (double entry), writing

figures (20); 10 years experience. Mention No. 400. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2600.

CARETAKING—FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS

desire position to occupy and care for residence premises during absence of owners; references. MRS. E. K. FERGUSON, 62 Gosham st., Cambridge, Mass.

CASHIER—CHECKER DESIRES POSITION

in cloak or dining room; clean, neat, willing to accommodate part time or permanent; references. ETTA WARBURTON, 60 W. Rutland st., Boston, Tel. 2600.

CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS OR SECOND GIRL

Young Danish girl wants position in Cincinnati, O., the first of April. Please apply to Mrs. E. K. FERGUSON, 62 Gosham st., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAPERONE—LADY DESIRES POSITION

as chaperone to young girls; capable of taking responsibility; answer by letter. MISS M. STARR, 1 West 51st st., New York.

CHIROPODIST—MANICURIST DESIRES POSITION

in first-class hotel; references; see EDITH E. HALL, 20 Dundee st., suite 3, Boston.

COMMERCIAL TEACHER, normal school

graduate, desires position for July, August; stenography, bookkeeping, secretarial work; summer hotel preferred. MARGARET E. JONES, 200 Massachusetts st., Cambridge, Mass.

COMPANION—DAY EMPLOYMENT WANTED

in good home; references. MRS. D. C. CARTER, 100 W. 11th St., Boston.

COMPANION—REFINED YOUNG WOMAN (19)

desires position as companion to travel; references. MISS DOROTHY HAHNER, 6 Tremont st., Cambridge, Mass.

COMPANION AND MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER

desires position with progressive people; musical; read, write and good seamstress; references. MRS. D. C. CARTER, 100 W. 11th St., Boston.

COMPANION—ATTENDANT

Position desired by refined lady; references. MRS. A. LEIGHTON, 3 Glenwood st., Roxbury, Mass.

COMPOSITOR—EXPERIENCED, REFINED

young woman desires position; country place preferred. ELLIEN J. PROCKNOW, 22 Crown st., Boston.

COOK—EXPERIENCED IN ALL LINES, PLAIN

and fancy, desires position in private family, hotel or club. THERESA O'BRIEN, 10 St. Charles st., Boston.

COOK AND BUTLER, English, first-class

couple, desires position; good references; city, country. MISS SHERA, 37 Fayette st., Boston.

COOK—SECOND LAUNDRESS, thoroughly

competent, Swedish girl, references. MISS SHERA, 37 Fayette st., Boston.

COOK'S POSITION WANTED BY CAPABLE GIRL

2 years in last place; references. MRS. T. E. HARRIS, 270 W. 11th St., Cambridge, Mass.

COOK desires position, where second

work is kept; references furnished. ANN D. QUARRY, 32 St. Francis st., Boston.

COOK, all-round, wants position; will go

as second; city or country; references. JAMES RILEY, 27 Bennett st., Boston.

COOK, accommodator, by the day or

week, would like cooking in private family; good references; experience. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., Cambridge, Mass.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COOK—Colored, competent cook desires position in good home; references. BELLE DOLLES, 25 Harwich st., Boston.

DRESSMAKER

desires employment; references. MISS EDNA JAMES, 129 Warwick st., Roxbury, Mass.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, wishes sew-

ing by the day; competent and reliable. MISS EDNA JAMES, 129 Warwick st., Roxbury, Mass.

EDUCATED WOMAN would like position

in home where she could have care of children; references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., Cambridge, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT wanted caring for child

afternoon. Phone 200. MRS. J. J. JONES, 233 Westville st., Dorchester, Mass.

FANCY IRONER (34)

Mention No. 430. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2600.

GENERAL WORK—Young woman wishes

employment with business people; capable of O'Rourke, 35 W. Cottage st., Roxbury, Mass.

GENERAL—A neat, reliable colored woman

to take home. SERENA FORD, 61 Kendall st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK wanted by the day;

clothing at washer; people; capable of. C. DIGGS, 706 Shawmut ave., suite 3, Boston.

GENERAL WORK—Woman desires em-

ployment with business people; capable of. HOAR, 10 Field st., Roxbury, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Woman past middle

age, experienced, seeks position as housekeeper; references. ANN C. HANDY, 47 Laurel st., Manchester, N. H.

HOUSEKEEPER would like position,

small family; Protestant; can take full charge in home; no laundry work; good references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER and homemaker, middle

age, would like position in nice home; references. MRS. J. J. JONES, 233 Westville st., Dorchester, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, capable, American Pro-

testant, desires position; references. LYNN, 100 W. 11th St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—American middle-aged

woman wishes position as housekeeper; references. MISS JEAN BARTON, 600 W. Hill st., Mattapan, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, COMPANION OR AT-

tendant, desires position; references. MRS. SARAH A. PRATT, 13 Boylston st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK wanted by the day; very

reliable; references. MISS A. ERICSON, 2 Cazenove st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK—Colored girl would like

position. PAULINE SAVAGE, 18 Kendall st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, experienced, desires em-

ployment in good home; references. MRS. MARY LANE, 100 W. 11th St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS desires employment; first-

class work guaranteed; Protestant; best references. MRS. E. K. FERGUSON, 62 Gosham st., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS desires employment; will

do cleaning and general work. MRS. LAYTON, 100 W. 11th St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS desires employment; good

references. MISS J. L. BUSBY, 37 Camden st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—White woman desires

work at home; either plain or fancy; or would like to out. KAY, 3 Regent pl., Roxbury, Mass.

LAUNDRESS (colored) desires employ-

ment in good home; cleaning and general work. Please answer by letter. MRS. HAYES, 7 W. 11th St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, competent, desires em-

ployment in good home; references. JACKSON, 12 Hammond st., Roxbury, Mass.

LAUNDRESS, experienced, colored, de-

sires employment in home; references. MRS. ALICE H. CANNON, 67 Edgerly st., Boston.

MAID—Colored girl desires position;

lady's maid or parlor maid; good plain sewing; references. EMMA ANDERSON, 7 Tremont st., Cambridge, Mass.

MAID wants general housework in pri-

rate family; can furnish references. MRS. E. K. FERGUSON, 62 Gosham st., Cambridge, Mass.

MAID (colored) wants position at gen-

eral housework; 40 weeks; references. MRS. E. K. FERGUSON, 62 Gosham st., Cambridge, Mass.

MAID—White woman desires employ-

ment in good home; references. MRS. ALICE H. CANNON, 67 Edgerly st., Boston.

MAID—Reliable, desires chamber work

in good home; references. MRS. GODFREY, 60 Green st., Boston.

MAID—Widow, desires position as laun-

dress or chambermaid; call or write ANN OHLIN, suite 3, 37 St. Germain st., Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

SALESWOMAN—Competent young woman desires position as candy saleswoman; can furnish excellent references as to character and ability; moderate salary. MISS E. V. WOODS, 10 Windsor st., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS desires employment; can

make over and renovate old clothes. MRS. WERRILL, 19 Windsor st., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS, middle aged, experienced,

would like work by the day; references. JENNIE M. POWELL, 14 Hammond st., Cambridge, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS, good sewer, thoroughly

understanding sleeve work, Boston experience; references. MISS CHRISTINE MCKENZIE, 100 W. 11th St., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS, A1, desires employment,

MISS C. R. JORDAN, 8 Clarendon ave., North Cambridge, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS—ATTENDANT—Experienced

in both lines, desires position. ANNE MACALLISTER, 22 Greenwich park, Boston, Tel. 2100.

SECOND or chamber work wanted by a

reliable girl. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 200 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2604.

SECRETARY—Young American woman

would like position as secretary with people going abroad for the summer; can read, write, stenograph and typewrite; references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., Cambridge, Mass.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER—Young

lady with 9 years' experience desires situation in office; references. MISS J. J. JONES, 233 Westville st., Dorchester, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER and BILL CLERK,

with some knowledge of bookkeeping, wishes good permanent position; references. MISS E. K. FERGUSON, 62 Gosham st., Cambridge, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER (19), high school gra-

duate, experienced, desires position. MARGARET MILLS, 15 Vinson st., Dorchester, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, library bureau work,

bookkeeping, stenography, references. MISS E. K. FERGUSON, 62 Gosham st., Cambridge, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wants

position; accustomed to all popular machines; wages \$10; good references. H. L. RAKER, 22 W. 11th St., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER—SECRETARY, young

woman with good education and experience, desires position; 20 years of age; New York city preferred. HARRIS, 100 W. 11th St., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER of long experience de-

sires position in private family; reliable. CLARA E. HILL, 307 Harvard st., Cambridge, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, Pro-

testant, living at home; references. MRS. A. M. BROWN, 63 Tonawanda st., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. 2224.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, excellent

references, desires position; references. MISS E. K. FERGUSON, 62 Gosham st., Cambridge, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, 10 years

experience; salary \$10 per week; understands bookkeeping, all kinds of office work. MISS JEAN BARTON, 600 W. Hill st., Mattapan, Mass.

STORE WORK wanted by 2 sisters;

have had some experience; can give good references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., Cambridge, Mass.

STUDENT desires position morning or

afternoon as companion or attendant; good reader and sewer; willing to be generally useful; references. MISS L. COTE, 20 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass.

TEACHER, clerical, reference library

work, reading, attendant (21); experienced in above line; references. MRS. J. J. JONES, 233 Westville st., Dorchester, Mass.

VISITING COMPANION—Educated

woman wishes employment several hours daily for morning, afternoon or at small remuneration. JULIA ALBERTA SWANN, 421 Gold st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CASHIER AND PACKER wanted in

department store; must have had experience. Apply TELLER & CO., 445-7 Avenue, New York.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER (40), Pro-

testant, desires position; references. MRS. LUCY L. SWEET, 90 Salem st., Boston, Mass.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, middle-

aged, experienced cook, desires position; references. MRS. ALICE H. CANNON, 67 Edgerly st., Boston.

WOMAN desires position morning or

afternoon as companion or attendant; good reader and sewer; willing to be generally useful; references. MISS L. COTE, 20 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass.

WOOLLEN BURLING, office work (33);

13 years experience; \$11 day; references. MRS. E. K. FERGUSON, 62 Gosham st., Cambridge, Mass.

OFFICE WORK, clerical work, attendant

in doctor's office; references. MRS. J. J. JONES, 233 Westville st., Dorchester, Mass.

OFFICE WORK, saleslady (27); 10 years

experience. Mention No. 450. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2600.

OFFICE WORK wanted by young girl;

references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., Cambridge, Mass.

PARLOR MAID, refined, would like po-

sition in good home; references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., Cambridge, Mass.

PRIVATE SECRETARY—Position want-

ed as private secretary with home included by woman who has had many years of successful experience. Apply to REV. J. C. SHARPE, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Waban, Mass.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

MAID: general housework; some experience; family of 3 adults; modern house; for right person good wages and harmonious permanent home. MISS HELEN M. BARKER, 30 Garfield pl., Fouguesville, N. Y.

MILLINERS wanted, also apprentices;

MISS MRS. PIERO, 82 N. 19th st., East Orange, N. J.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted in

family of 2 adults; good home and permanent place to capable woman. MRS. W. C. MOREY, 94 Oxford st., Rochester, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ASSISTANT COMPANION to an elderly gentleman desires position; traveling not objectionable; any territory. W. M. GREGG, 100 W. 11th St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR (licensed), competent, tem-

perate, reliable, wishes position

Latest Market Reports Produce Quotations Shipping

SPECIAL FARM TRAIN IS TO BE RUN FOR MAINE

ORONO, Me.—A farming special train will be run over the Bangor & Aroostook railroad in the Easter vacation at the University of Maine.

Lectures will be given at halls in the larger towns where the train stops in the daytime in a car specially fitted for the purpose. The work of fitting up the lecture and exhibition cars will be done at the university college of mechanics.

New features will be the carrying of an exhibit of dairy cattle and of other cattle and sheep in one of the cars and an exhibit from the Maine Seed Improvement Association in another car.

The train will be in charge of the state agriculture commissioner and members of the faculty of the university's college of agriculture. The lectures will be by the professors of various branches of agriculture.

SHIPPING NEWS

Steamship Michigan of the Warren line sailed today for Liverpool heavily laden with freight. Among other items she had 42,857 bushels of corn, 39,576 bushels of wheat, 700 tons of steel billets, 294 cattle and 1028 sheep.

After working all the morning in an attempt to raise her anchors, the tug Leader, Blanche and Nellie at last took the Norwegian ship Steier, Captain Hellum, in tow and started for the bay. She is laden with 1,400,000 feet of lumber, and is bound for Buenos Aires.

Schooner Mervis H. Perry is fitting out at Gloucester for halibut fishing and will be commanded by Capt. Henry Wilson.

Some recent stocks which show good haddock fishing are recorded as follows: Schooner Vannessa, Capt. William Firth, \$1800; Stilleto, Capt. Lewis Carrist, \$2100; Onato, Capt. Henry Larkin, \$1780; Evelyn M. Thompson, Capt. Herbert Thompson, \$1370; Moanman, Capt. Hugh Quinlan, \$1765; Effie M. Prior, Captain Baker, \$1625; and Eugenia, Capt. John Williams, \$1600.

Filled to her capacity, the Leyland liner Victorian, Captain Hiscoe, sailed today for Liverpool. Included in her freight was 100,000 bushels of corn, 60,000 bushels of wheat, 600 tons of provisions, 300 tons of hay, and 250 bales of cotton, besides large consignments of general freight.

Several fishing craft are tied up at T wharf today, discharging fish. Included in the list is: The W. M. Goodspeed, 9500 pounds, Francis V. Sylvia 70,000, Conqueror 86,000, Mary DeCosta 80,000, Mary B. Greer 82,000, Spry 51,400, Harriet 6000, Edith Silveira 8300, and Clara G. Silva 5300. The str. Ripple also came in covered with ice, but her catch was not reported.

Dealers at T wharf today paid per hundredweight for steak cod \$5.50@6.47, cod \$4.25@4.50, haddock \$5.75@6.47, pollock \$5.50, large hake \$5.75, medium hake \$5.75 and cusk \$3.50.

Out of the 248 crates of live lobsters to arrive here today on the steamers A. W. Perry from Halifax, and Boston from Yarmouth, 224 were brought in on the Boston. That vessel usually brings about 1000 crates when the season is favorable for lobster fishing.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Arrived.
Str. Governor Dingley Strout, Portland, Me.
Str. City of Gloucester, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.

Tug F. C. Hersey, Baker, Lynn, towed by Barry, for Philadelphia.
Str. Ivernia (Br.), Potter, Liverpool via Queenstown March 7 and 8, Mdse and passengers to Cunard line.

Sailed.

Strs. Michigan (Br.), Liverpool, Victorian (Br.), do; Ontario, Norfolk, Grecian, Philadelphia; H. F. Dimock, New York.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS.

NEW YORK—Arrd strs St. Louis, Southampton; Ancona, Mediterranean ports; Capt. A. F. Lucas, Sabine, towed by; Monus, New Orleans; C. F. Tietgen, Copenhagen and Christiania; Dordogne, St. Martins, etc.; Ida Cusado, Barcelona; Kevynham, Cienfuegos; Idaho, Hull; Hero, Matanzas; Zieten, Bremen; Kydonia, Sagua.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

HALIFAX N. S., March 14—Sld 14, str. Boston, Santiago, and Jamaica.
BALTIMORE, March 15—Arrd, str. Chas. F. Mayer, Portsmouth, towed by 16 and 18, Boston. Pad down, str. Melrose, for Boston.

CAPE HENRY, March 15—Pad in str. Howard, Boston for Baltimore.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, March 14—Arrd tug Mara, towed by 20, New York; 19, Boston for Norfolk, and Harrisburg, Portland for Newport News.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 14—Arrd str. Hannibal, Boston.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., March 14—Arrd str. Pendleton Sisters, Small, Boston.

BERLIN DISCOUNT RATE.

BERLIN—Discount rate 3½ per cent. money 4 per cent, exchange on London 20m. 44½p.

DIVIDENDS

The Davis Mills of Fall River have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable March 25.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable March 31.

The Long Island Loan Trust Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 18.

The New York Trust Company declared a quarterly dividend of 8 per cent, payable March 31. Books close March 24 and reopen April 1.

The Dominion Iron & Steel Company, Ltd., declared a dividend of 3½ per cent on preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

The Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company declared a dividend of 2 per cent on its common stock, payable March 30 to stock of record March 23.

The Metropolitan Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 6 per cent, payable March 31. Books close March 17 and reopen April 1.

The Union Switch & Signal Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 3 per cent on common and 3 per cent on preferred, payable April 10.

The Reading Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on its second preferred stock, payable May 10 to stock of record April 22.

The Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, both payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

Directors of the Shredded Wheat Company have advanced the dividend on the common stock from a 3 to a 4 per cent basis by declaring a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent.

The Cities Service Company declared regular monthly dividends of ½ of 1 per cent on its preferred and ¼ of 1 per cent on its common stock, both payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

The American Trust Founders Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock and 1 per cent on its common stock, both payable April 15 to stock of record April 10.

At the quarterly meeting of the directors of the Chace Mills they declared a dividend of 1½ per cent, payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 23. This is a reduction of one half of 1 per cent from the dividend of the previous quarter.

The Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Company, Baltimore, has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its common stock, an increase of one quarter of 1 per cent over the last previous disbursement. The company has also declared the regular semi-annual dividends of 3 per cent each on its prior bond and preferred stocks. The dividends are payable April 1 to stock of record March 28.

The Boston Consolidated Gas Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. The East Boston Gas Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. The Newton & Watertown Gas Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. The Citizens Gas Company of Quincy declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent; three months ago 2 per cent was declared. The above dividends are payable March 31 to stockholders of record March 20.

Canadian dividends have been declared as follows: The regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on Laurentide common, payable April 1 to shareholders of March 24. The regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on Ogilvie common, payable April 1 to shareholders of March 20. A quarterly dividend of 1 per cent has been declared by Canadian Consolidated Rubber, payable April 1, also the usual 1½ per cent on the preferred stock. A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent has been declared on Canadian Consolidated Felt preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 18. The Western Canada Trust, Ltd., has declared a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent per annum, free of income tax, on the paid-up capital of the company for the six months ended Nov. 30, 1910.

DISBURSEMENTS

FOR APRIL LARGE

The April dividend and interest disbursements payable at Boston are estimated at \$29,804,054, a new high record for that month, compared with \$10,527,220 this month and \$28,291,900 in April last year.

The payments to be made in April are always large locally owing in part to the fact that the 23 Boston national banks make semi-annual and quarterly dividend payments on April 1, while the semi-annual interest on a large amount of national, state and city bonds falls due for payment next month.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT.

LONDON—The weekly statement of the Bank of England compares as follows with the previous week:

	Amount	Change
Total reserve	£31,678,381	£1,844,000
Circulation	27,817,701	415,070
Gold	43,067,447	1,507,040
Other securities	29,930,197	3,064,000
Other deposits	28,885,113	3,602,030
Public deposits	25,523,238	1,874,070
Government securities	27,224,692	—
Per cent res. to lab.	49.60	2.70

The checks cleared through London banks for the week aggregated £324,000,000 against £316,517,000 at this time a year ago. The average percentage of reserves to liabilities since 1902 is 48.74.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

Transatlantic Sailings.

EASTBOUND.

Sailings from New York.

Rhein, for Bremen.....Mar. 16

Oscar II., for Copenhagen.....Mar. 16

La Provence, for Havre.....Mar. 16

Reuter, for Rotterdam.....Mar. 16

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for Hamburg.....Mar. 16

America, for New York.....Mar. 16

Pennsylvania, for New York.....Mar. 16

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for Bremen.....Mar. 16

Boon, for New York.....Mar. 16

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York.....Mar. 16

York.....Mar. 16

Kronprinzessin, for New York.....Mar. 16

La Savoie, for New York.....Mar. 16

La Lorraine, for New York.....Mar. 16

Sailings from Antwerp.....Mar. 16

Vaderland, for New York.....Mar. 16

Marquette, for New York.....Mar. 16

Sailings from Rotterdam.....Mar. 16

New Amsterdam, for New York.....Mar. 16

Noordam, for New York.....Mar. 16

Sailings from Flume.....Mar. 16

Pannonia, for New York.....Mar. 16

Carpathia, for New York.....Mar. 16

Sailings from Genoa.....Mar. 16

Friedrich Groedel, for N. Y. Canopic, for Boston.....Mar. 16

Europa, for New York.....Mar. 16

Umbria, for New York.....Mar. 16

Albatros, for New York.....Mar. 16

Sailings from New York.....Mar. 16

Albatros, for New York.....Mar. 16

Sailings from Bremen.....Mar. 16

Albatros, for New York.....Mar. 16

Sailings from Philadelphia.....Mar. 16

Venomosa, for Antwerp.....Mar. 16

Friedrich Groedel, for N. Y. Canopic, for Boston.....Mar. 16

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Umbria, for New York.....Mar. 16

Albatros, for New York.....Mar. 16

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Europa, for New York.....Mar. 16

Umbria, for New York.....Mar. 16

Albatros, for New York.....Mar. 16

Sailings from New York.....Mar. 16

Albatros, for New York.....Mar. 16

Sailings from Bremen.....Mar. 16

Albatros, for New York.....Mar. 16

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for New York.

Sailings from Glasgow.....Mar. 16

Caledonia, for New York.....Mar. 16

Island, for Boston via Halifax.....Mar. 16

Pennsylvania, for New York.....Mar. 16

Reuter, for Rotterdam.....Mar. 16

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for Hamburg.....Mar. 16

America, for New York.....Mar. 16

Pennsylvania, for New York.....Mar. 16

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for Bremen.....Mar. 16

Boon, for New York.....Mar. 16

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York.....Mar. 16

York.....Mar. 16

Kronprinzessin, for New York.....Mar. 16

La Savoie, for New York.....Mar. 16

La Lorraine, for New York.....Mar. 16

Sailings from Antwerp.....Mar. 16

Vaderland, for New York.....Mar. 16

Marquette, for New York.....Mar. 16

Sailings from Rotterdam.....Mar. 16

New Amsterdam, for New York.....Mar. 16

Noordam, for New York.....Mar. 16

Sailings from Flume.....Mar. 16

Pannonia, for New York.....Mar. 16

Carpathia, for New York.....Mar. 16

Sailings from Genoa.....Mar. 16

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WORLD NEWS FROM MANY LANDS

COUNT Aehrenthal
MAY RESIGN FROM
AUSTRIAN MINISTRY

Semi-Official Denial. However, Made at Budapest and Pester Lloyd States Rumor Is Absurd Fiction.

TWO MONTHS LEAVE

(Special to The Monitor.)
VIENNA—The announcement that Count Aehrenthal is about to take two months leave of absence has aroused considerable comment; indeed, rumors have been circulated to the effect that the leave which the Austro-Hungarian minister for foreign affairs is about to take is a precursor to his resignation. The Marquis Pallavicini, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador in Constantinople, will take Count von Aehrenthal's place during his absence, Baron Mueller de Szentgyorgy, the first permanent under-secretary of the foreign office, doing the work of Marquis Pallavicini during his absence.

In Budapest the statement that Count Aehrenthal's leave is a preparatory step to his definite retirement is semi-officially denied, and it is stated that the count will return to his post at the expiration of his leave of absence. In referring to the announcement as "an absurd fiction," the Pester Lloyd states that Count von Aehrenthal has given renewed proofs of exceptional alacrity and mental vigor during the present session of the Austro-Hungarian delegations.

Referring to Count Berchtold, who has been mentioned as successor to Count von Aehrenthal, the same paper points out that it is well known in authoritative circles that he has only been induced to remain in the service of the state with some difficulty, as he is anxious to retire. Touching on the question of the appointment of the Marquis Pallavicini to do the work of the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister during his absence, it is pointed out that the selection of this minister is based on a question of seniority, as the marquis, with his ambassadorial rank, is competent to take the foreign minister's place in giving directions to the embassies. It is further explained that the Marquis Pallavicini is well acquainted with the Balkan situation, owing to his being ambassador at Constantinople.

HONDURAN PEACE
PLANS WORK OUT

WASHINGTON—Official despatches to the state department confirm the reports that the government and revolutionary factions in Honduras are carrying out the terms of the recent peace agreement.

The Honduran Congress has accepted the resignation of the vice-president, and placed Gen. Rafael Lopez Gutierrez in command of the government forces. General Carrion has withdrawn his troops from Santa Cruz to Coma Yagua.

ALSACE-LORRAINE PROBLEM
STILL UNDER CONSIDERATION

Interested Parties Negotiating Secretly in Effort to Settle Vexed Question and Meet Wishes of the Reichstag—Not Believed Bill Will Be Withdrawn.

(Special to The Monitor.)
BERLIN—Although there is no probability of a settlement of the Alsace-Lorraine problem in the near future, the parties immediately concerned are by no means idle. Discussions and negotiations are going forward in secret between the federal governments and the central bureaus at Berlin, as to how far the wishes of the Reichstag may be met. The whole problem is one of extreme difficulty and delicacy; the inhabitants of the Reichsland are now thoroughly stirred up and will be satisfied with nothing that falls short of perfect equality with the other German states. It is semi-officially stated that the federal governments will, under no conditions whatever, agree to autonomy in Alsace-Lorraine, considering such a course would be premature, neither will they consent to any measures that might detract from the Kaiser's power. Prussia will naturally exercise all her influence in support of this course.

A concession, it is thought, will be made in favor of the Reichsland's demand for votes in the federal council (Bundesrat). The votes would, however, only concern purely economic questions and would exclude all matters regarding the navy, army and foreign policy. It is not believed, in reliable parliamentary circles, that the bill will be withdrawn, or that the center party will prove inexorable.

During the debate on the military budget in the Reichstag recently a question that has been setting for a long time in many quarters came up and was threshed out. It concerned the non-ad-

BRITISH MINISTER
REPORTS PERSIAN
ROADS AGAIN BAD

Trouble Breaks Out Between Bushire and Ispahan—New Governor of District Has Not Arrived.

HOPE FROM REGENT

(Special to The Monitor.)
TEHERAN—The improved conditions reported on the trade routes in the south of Persia appear not to be quite so satisfactory as was at first supposed, for fresh trouble has apparently broken out quite recently on the road between Bushire and Ispahan. The new governor of Shiraz, Nizam-es-Sultaneh, who, it was expected, would do so much to improve the condition of affairs in that part of the country, has not yet reached his post, a fact which is difficult to explain in view of the present circumstances.

Sir G. H. Barclay, the British minister, has reported the facts with respect to the condition of affairs on the road between Bushire and Ispahan, to the Persian minister for foreign affairs, and it is to be hoped that a recrudescence of the former condition of affairs, when the road was rendered impassable for caravans conveying merchandise from one point to another, will be prevented. A considerable force of soldiers is quartered at Shiraz, and it is not easy to explain why they are not used to maintain order in the district, since the force is quite large enough for the purpose.

At a reception given to the members of the Majlis, Nasir-el-Mulk, the regent, made it perfectly clear that in undertaking the duties and responsibilities of regent he did so clearly on the understanding that he would have the support of the members in carrying on the government of the country in a more dignified and businesslike manner. Nasir-el-Mulk had, before arriving in the Persian capital in the capacity of regent, visited the principal European countries, and had assured himself of the support of the European governments, provided reasonable steps were taken for the reorganization of the forces of Persia, the proper protection of the trade routes, and the inauguration of such measures as would insure law and order being observed throughout the country.

It is as yet, perhaps, early days to form a definite opinion as to the turn events are likely to take in the future, but, in view of the determination of Nasir-el-Mulk to introduce important reforms, it may confidently be expected that the present disturbances on the Bushire-Ispahan route will be immediately suppressed, and that the necessary steps will be taken to prevent any possibility of further disturbances occurring, and so obviate the necessity of the dispatching of notes upon the subject by the British government, which is so largely interested in the maintenance of law and order in that district.

NETHERLANDS MAY
PUT DUTY ON FLOUR
TO PROTECT MILLERS

Believed There United States Would Retaliate by Raising Tax on Diamonds and Bulbs From Holland.

ONE OF BEST BUYERS

(Special to The Monitor.)
AMSTERDAM—Some excitement is felt here respecting the proposed duty in the Netherlands on flour, both Dutch and American interests apparently being uneasy lest the movement started for the protection of Dutch flour mills eventually succeeds, either in this or later states-general. Trade facts are not only being gathered to discourage any attempt to enact such a law, but there appears also plans for retaliation, and steps to have it repealed should the Netherlands government now, or later, place a high import duty on flour.

What the American government would do, in the event of a restriction by the Netherlands on one of its leading manufactured exports, is only a matter of conjecture, but it could hit a mighty blow by raising the tax on diamonds and bulbs, which those interests in Holland well appreciate. So far as is known to the outer world, however, the excitement has not got so far as the respective governments, though in all probabilities they are awake to the situation.

Although the Netherlands is but a small country geographically, compared to the other countries of Europe, she is the second best customer of the United States at present for flour, a fact which naturally interests American millers in the proposed duties mentioned. Great Britain alone buys more American flour than the Netherlands, which in 1906 took \$5,170,356 and in 1907 \$4,800,397 worth. Of course, some of this is re-shipped from here to other European countries, but by far the greater part is consumed here, as the climate and nature of the soil of Holland are such that she must always look to foreign sources for her supply of breadstuffs. Some of the business has already been lost in recent years to German millers, who are not only subsidized by their government, but have the advantage of transportation on the Rhine, the great artery of German commerce, which with its many mouths and canals tugs flour at a minimum expense into all the cities of the Netherlands. Owing to the quality of the American product, however, it is preferred by the Dutch bakers even at its more advanced price; but, of course, would not be able to compete with the German or Dutch flour in the event of an import tax.

As regards American interests, the flour trade of the United States with the Netherlands is too valuable to lose, at its present volume of 1,000,000 barrels per annum. On the other hand, the sensitive character of the diamond business, which practically depends upon the American markets for its success, will collapse if a retaliatory duty is put upon diamonds in the United States. The bulb industry, which is not so great, could at least be greatly demoralized by the American lawmakers, if necessary. But these things are generally adjusted, and probably will be now, unless the American government allows Holland to do as Brazil did, place a duty on flour, and still let her coffee come in free.

OLD SILVER CUP
SELLS FOR \$20,500

LONDON—The sale of the collection of old English silver of the late Joseph Dixon at Christie's is going on now. No. 89 on the catalogue, "The Blacksmith's Cup," a commonwealth cup 11½ inches high and weighing 30 ounces 2 pennyweights, with the London hall mark 1655 and the arms of the Blacksmith Company, brought the highest price on Wednesday, £4100, or \$20,500.

A Charles I. steepie cup and cover, entirely gilt, 17 inches high, dated 1615-19, fetched the next best price, £2550, or \$12,750. A James I. steepie cup and cover, entirely gilt, 19 inches high, London hall mark 1610, fetched £1750, or \$8750. A commonwealth porringer, 2½ inches high 4¼ inches in diameter and weighing 6 ounces 9 pennyweights, sold at 1100 shillings, or \$990 an ounce; a James I. bell salt cellar weighing 11 ounces 4 pennyweights sold for 410 shillings, or \$102.50 an ounce; a Charles II. goblet 6 inches high, dated 1664, and weighing 7 ounces 17 pennyweights, brought the same rate and a Charles I. circular sweetmeat dish 6½ inches in diameter and weighing 4 ounces 9 pennyweights, sold for 430 shillings, or \$107.50 per ounce.

DENMARK TO SAVE WALRUS. COPENHAGEN—The government is sending warships to Greenland with instructions to arrest foreign walrus hunters, chiefly Americans, who are reported to be destroying thousands of walrus annually.

SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT MAKES GROWTH

Mrs. Philip Snowden, in Interview for the Monitor, Tells of Great Expansion in England.

MEASURE MAY PASS

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—If the woman's suffrage movement is not brought to a successful conclusion in the near future, it will not be owing to any lack of thoroughness on the part of its advocates. They have adopted Stratford's famous motto, at any rate in practice, and they are as certain of ultimate victory as he was foredoomed to failure. Enthusiasm is a quality you can neither measure nor weigh; it is a dynamic force of incalculable power, and when it is tempered with discretion, and directed with wisdom, it is robbed of its own danger, the danger of waste.

The various executive branches of the woman's suffrage movement have been repeatedly and severely criticized for their methods. This is a mental attitude which constitutes one of the most curious phases of all oppositions. The opponents of every movement invariably disapprove of the methods adopted to fight them, unless these methods are quite harmless. What is depressing in the matter is that they never seem to become conscious for a moment of their own lack of humor. They remind one of some twentieth century Melas, sighing that the young Napoleon has certainly won, but only by breaking all the laws of war.

No one probably would accuse the National Union of Woman's Suffrage Societies of being a particularly revolutionary institution. Its godfather was John Stuart Mill, its president is Mrs. Henry Fawcett, but its most active member is Mrs. Philip Snowden, herself the wife of one of the most eloquent of woman's suffrage supporters in the House of Commons, the member for Blackburn.

No advocate of the movement has given herself more completely to its advancement than Mrs. Snowden. Her whole time is devoted to its practical advancement. Her efforts have been made not only on behalf of her own countrywomen, but in support of the cause in every country. It is this that makes woman's suffrage so vital an interest today. Its exponents have gained "the wide horizon's grander view," and are very far from giving up to a country that was meant for the world. As a speaker Mrs. Snowden is known almost as well to American audiences as to British ones; and in one of the brief intervals between her tours she found time to visit the Christian Science Monitor office, in London, and to explain something of what this great movement means to her.

"It began in this way," she said, replying to a question as to how her interest in the movement was first generated. "It was in Liverpool, in my college days. I was training to be a teacher, and I attended the church of Dr. Aked, who is now working in New York. His sermons on social subjects interested me, and I began to help him with the work. The first of my efforts was directed toward getting pledges from people to abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks: what was called the Million Pledge Crusade, which was then in progress. I did a little in that way, particularly in the Scotland road district of Liverpool. The difficulties of this work and of other sorts of social work, in which I became interested, were, I soon realized, made almost insurmountable by the fact of our having no political power. Women were, I found, apt to be sympathized with, but nothing very much was done for them. They were put off again and again with



(Photo by Lena Connell.)
MRS. PHILIP SNOWDEN.
Who explains what the suffrage movement means to her.

promises. I soon began to understand this, and so I became interested in the votes for women agitation, first theoretically, intellectually approving, and afterward enthusiastically, with an enthusiasm which has grown with every week. I do not know what my exact temperature is now, but it is pretty high, because last year alone I addressed more than 200 suffrage meetings, in as many different towns and cities! Well, that was the beginning of it all.

"For four years," Mrs. Snowden went on, in reply to a request for some information as to the National Union of Woman's Suffrage Societies, "I was a member of the executive of the National Union of Woman's Suffrage Societies, which owes its birth to the efforts in our behalf of John Stuart Mill. It was out of the agitation for the passage of his woman's suffrage measure that this society was formed. I think in 1867, at any rate just about that time. It is strictly non-party and non-militant. Its general methods have been educational until the last few years when it adopted a political policy, but only in order to help those candidates who would promise to help the women, if returned. That is its policy now, although it has made two attempts to prevent the return of ministerialists by running a woman's suffrage candidate. These attempts failed, because the candidates opposed were themselves in favor of woman's suffrage, and the average Briton cannot see any sense in opposing a man who is in favor of a movement, even with a candidate who is still more in its favor. The president of this society is Mrs. Henry Fawcett and it has at the present time 199 affiliated societies."

Then Mrs. Snowden went on to speak of her American tours: "I have made four tours in the United States, and although I went there with the idea of lecturing on a variety of subjects, almost everybody, to my astonishment, chose suffrage, and I spoke on this subject in 40 states, during my four tours, and in most of their principal cities. The audiences have always been big and enthusiastic, and have made me wonder why American women have not had the vote for a hundred years. Still they do not seem to be as eager as English women, probably because they get their own way so much more easily. Formerly they were not so well organized, but they are beginning now to organize themselves very thoroughly, particu-

Mr. Asquith Is Much Opposed—Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. Haldane and Sir Edward Grey Favor Measure.

BALFOUR FRIENDLY

lary in New York state, where they are just entering the political arena. They have always attacked the problem on the social and educational sides, making that sort of appeals, but now in New York state they are forming a woman's suffrage party, building up a machine similar to those of the orthodox political parties, and in 10 months, I am told, they have enrolled 25,000 members in Greater New York alone. Chicago and Boston are copying this, and other cities are expected to follow. I suppose they will adopt the method of supporting candidates who are in favor of suffrage and opposing those who are not. During the last year another state, that of Washington, gave women the vote, and they say that Kansas is on the point of doing so. I hope it is true."

With respect to the future Mrs. Snowden confessed to complete, and what she believed to be justifiable, optimism. "We are very cheerful and we always are optimistic. We always think a bill is going to pass, and the politicians, who before used to check our optimism, are speaking more hopefully now. The contest of the future seems to lie between Mr. Asquith and Providence, because Providence has given us first place in the ballot, and Mr. Asquith a little while ago promised that we should have full facilities for a bill, so now we shall see what happens. I do not see how Mr. Asquith can get out of it."

The bill that has been introduced and will come up for its second reading in May is very much on the lines of the conciliation bill of 1910, which proposed to give the vote to the women householders of the country, about 1,000,000 in number. The only substantial difference between that bill and the bill of Sir George Kemp is in the title. The title of the former was rigid, and permitted of no amendment to the bill. The title of the present bill allows any number of amendments to be made. The difficulty that the government will probably raise is the difficulty of finding time. They will quote the Lords' veto and half a score of other important things which they think should have priority, but we shall propose that they sit an extra week to do this particular piece of work.

Mr. Asquith, of course, is a strenuous opponent; he does not believe in it at all. Mr. Balfour is in sympathy. Mr. Lloyd-George said he was in favor of adult suffrage, and that he could not conscientiously support anything else, but he has promised Mr. Balfour to support this measure, I understand. Sir Edward Grey is favorable, so is Mr. Haldane. I did hear, through Mr. Balfour, that Mr. Asquith was not at all disposed to put obstacles in the way of this particular bill, so long as it was open to amendment, but personally he is very much against woman's suffrage, and would rather have manhood suffrage at once; indeed he received a deputation a little while ago, to which he replied that he would do all he could to further the cause of manhood suffrage. On the Opposition side our strongest opponent is Austen Chamberlain.

What we are busy with now is holding mass meetings all over the country, sending resolutions to the government. I believe 32 towns and city councils have petitioned the government to pass the conciliation bill; indeed more than that may have done so now. These towns include Manchester, Liverpool and Glasgow. All this will help. In our meetings we have never failed to carry our resolution unanimously, in the sense that no one has voted against it.

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INCOME TAX TO BE RAISED.
(Special to The Monitor.)
BERLIN—Another increase in the direct income tax in Berlin and the neighboring municipalities is now announced. The normal state tax is 100 per cent and the recently increased income tax corresponded with it. Now however the latter has risen to 110 per cent, or 10 per cent above the state tax.

BRITISH TO PLANT
EXPERIMENTAL CROP
ON THE JUBA RIVER

Various Kinds of Cotton Seed Will Be Given Test—Soil Superior to That of Egypt.

ABSENCE OF SALT

(Special to The Monitor.)
MANCHESTER—At the request of the British Cotton Growing Association, Sir Percy Girouard, governor of the East Africa Protectorate, has undertaken to select a piece of land on the Juba river on which to carry out experiments in cotton cultivation. Various species of cotton seed are to be planted to determine from actual experiment which kinds are most likely to yield the most profitable results. The association will bear the expense involved in the experiment, but later it is intended to form a syndicate to undertake the cultivation of cotton on a large scale in the province of Jubaland. From the experiments already carried out it has been shown conclusively that the water of the Juba, which periodically overflows its banks and leaves a fertilizing deposit for miles on either side of the river, is very similar in composition to that of the Nile, and there is a marked resemblance between the soils and climatic conditions of the valleys of both rivers.

The Italians have realized the important prospects these conditions offer, and they have already about 400,000 acres of land under cotton on both the Italian and English sides of the Juba. The soil of Jubaland is said to be superior to that of Egypt on account of the absence of salt, and the British Cotton Growing Association are advised that the entire province offers extremely advantageous conditions for cotton cultivation, and for the establishment of rotary crops.

GERMAN-JAPANESE TREATY.
BERLIN—M. Yabe, special commissioner from Japan has arrived here to assist the embassy in negotiating a renewal of the commercial treaty between Germany and Japan.

TRAVEL

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THE HOME FORUM

FAME'S LITTLE DAY

Congreve forgotten except as a theme for Thackeray.

EVEN persons of culture much prefer to read new books or essays about old books than to read the old books themselves. They would rather have heard La Fontaine talk about Baruch, whom he "discovered," than study Thackeray, Leigh Hunt, Lamb, and Macaulay, about the comic playwrights of 1665-1700; and who reads the plays of the playwrights? In Thackeray's lecture on Congreve he says: "I have read two or three of Congreve's plays over before speaking of him." What a concession to research! He does not say: "I have read them over again." Having read them over, two or three of them, Thackeray did not desire to pursue his studies—manifestly he was bored to desolation. "It's a weary feast that banquet of wit where no love is. It palls very soon." It does indeed; and as for the wit, is it really so witty? Monsieur Jules Lemaitre, I think, in his capacity as a dramatic critic, said of a new play that it was like un beau page d'algebre; a pretty page out of Colenso's Algebra. A gentleman in the stalls arose, and pressing his hands on his brow, cried aloud: "I don't understand a single word of it!" Such are Mr. Congreve's plots. Leigh Hunt candidly says: "Speaking for ourselves, we can never attend sufficiently to the plots of Congreve. They soon puzzle us and we cease to think of them." If the plays

are witty they are "Wit in a Mist." Thackeray began by informing the most literary audience in London that "it is of the men and their lives, rather than of their books; that I ask permission to speak to you." It would have been useless to speak of the books; it was enough to speak in the style of angels about the venerable chestnuts such as Mrs. Bracegirdle's legacy of £200 from William Congreve; the Duchess of Marlborough's diamond necklace (£7000) from the same august hand. I am able to add a detail from an unpublished letter of Lady Louisa Stuart's. A later daughter of the Churchills asked the innocent question: "Why is the necklace marked with the initials W. C.?" So Lady Louisa wrote to Walter Scott. Here is an addition to literary biography!—London Post.

A Stratford Wild Rose

This wild rose, plucked by Aron's side, Is not a whit more sweet or fair Than those which brighten summertime In dear New England's air;

But this is of a noble line, Which held, in yonder century, A privilege, by right divine, That now no gold could buy;—

A privilege of rarer fame Than any prince of royal blood, Or any king on earth can claim: So is this half-blown bud

Ennobled—not by wealth or wars, But—by the truth that it may trace Its lineage back to ancestors Who looked on Shakespeare's face. —Elizabeth Akers Allen.

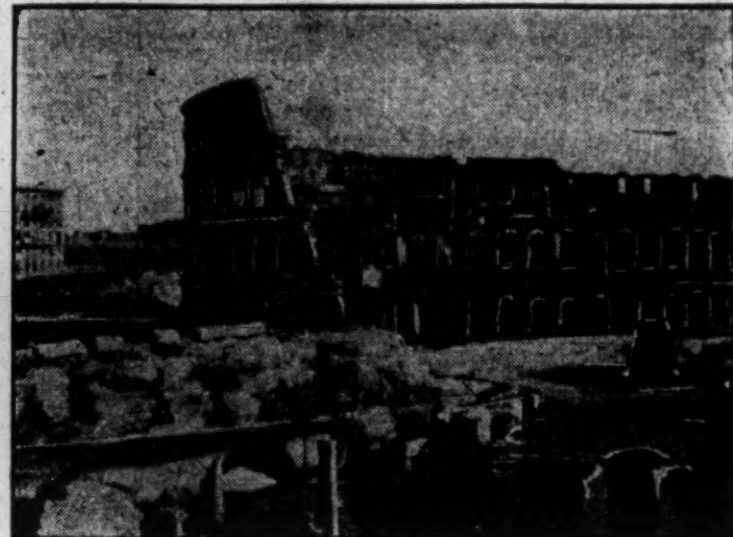
Tertiary Education

A recent sale of MSS. induces, on the part of the St. James Gazette, reflections on the wealth that passes through the hands of the housemaids: We do not refer to the MS. of the "French Revolution" which Mill's servant stuffed between the bars of her grate, but to the less tragic use of MSS. that have already passed through the printers' hands and have apparently fulfilled their mission on this earth, and are ready for the flames. The far-seeing worldly-wise Meredith gave his housemaid no opportunity of making her fortune. All his MSS. were conserved and presented to friends as presents that would be valuable some time. His foresight was correct. Two pages of "Jump-to-Glory Jane" alone have just fetched 100 guineas. But the housemaids in Ruskin's abodes must suffer unutterable anguish if they peruse the accounts of yesterday's sale and realize how many sovereigns they cast to the winds when their careless master handed them his used-up MSS., and they lighted his fire with them. Henceforth housemaids will be more careful. As we come down to enjoy a breakfast which has not yet entered on the first stage of its creation, we shall find the fires lit and our housemaids and cook critically scanning the rough copies of our literary productions, before stuffing them into the still cold grates. What a chance for them! Tertiary education at the very least!

Samson Up to Date

Life's modern version of Samson and Delilah is rather amusing. A slender young woman with but a normal head of hair is gazing coquettishly at a very hirsute hero, whose heavy mane falls abundantly over his shoulders. In the second scene he sits on the sofa feeling with horror stricken countenance for the vanished glories of his capillary attraction. The lady stands with a hand mirror surveying the intricate chignon with which she has crowned her own head, and which bulges out behind and before in the approved style, while yet another mass of hair before her on the table proclaims that she has not yet done her worst.

THE COLOSSEUM IN ROME



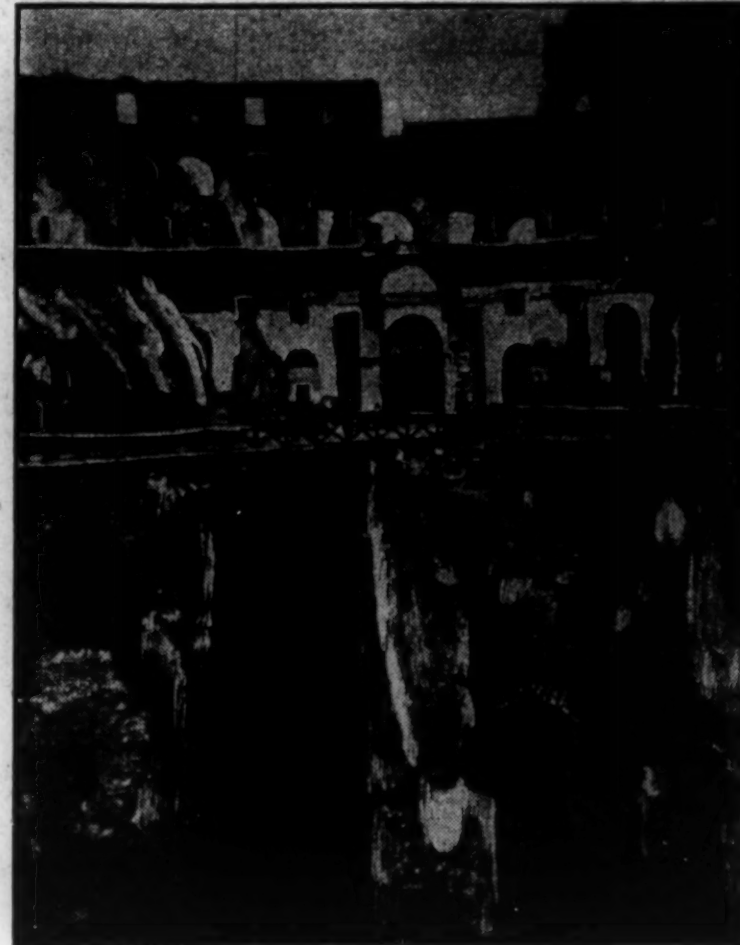
(Photo specially taken for the Monitor.)

ANCIENT ROME.

A general view of the Colosseum and its surroundings.

STRANGERS in Rome are never very long in making their way to the Colosseum. In point of immensity alone they find there a building which may well be placed in the same category as the Pyramids. The theater had its first home, not among the Romans, but among the Greeks, the people who dearly loved a play. Rome indeed is very largely indebted to the Greeks for many of the best features of its architecture. Great as the Romans undoubtedly were they had but little of the refinement that marked the literary genius of the Greeks. The theater in their hands was soon to become the amphitheater, designed no longer for plays, but for comedy and tragedy of a different kind. This was the portent of that increasing love for pleasure and lessening love for all that is good and great, which was even then inevitably undermining the greatest empire the world had ever seen.

Amphitheaters, it is said, were first constructed of wood, but since wood could not endure the test of some two thousand years, nothing very tangible remains to prove the statement. Thirty years prior to the Christian era, during the reign of the Emperor Augustus, a stone amphitheater was erected. Finally in the year 80 A. D., under Vespasian, the Colosseum, so called on account of



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor.)

AN INTERIOR VIEW.

Showing underground passages of the arena, as excavated.

terity admires," he wrote, "and will long admire, the awful remains of the amphitheater of Titus, which so well deserved the epithet of colossal."

The games first celebrated within its walls extended over a period of about a hundred days. Here were the great chariot races and the mighty sea battles when the arena was flooded, gladiatorial combats without number, and contests with wild animals. Such were the past times in which an emperor and a populace sought amusement.

In its subsequent history the Colosseum passed through various phases of neglect, change and misuse. In the fourteenth century it experienced

the unpleasant spectacle of a bull fight, on another occasion it served as a market covered with stalls and booths. Time was when it became a quarry, which must have greatly hastened its ruin, its massive blocks of stone being pillaged to aid in the building of palaces. A considerable portion of the surface of the arena has been excavated in modern times, revealing a network of subterranean passages, and cellars, formerly the dens of the wild animals. The Colosseum today receives the same care and respect that the Italian government bestows on all its national monuments, art treasures and ancient buildings alike.

Nature Illustration of Religious Truth

DESCRIBING the nineteenth psalm as "A Song of Dawn," Hugh-Black said in a recent lecture at Ithaca, according to the Cornell Sun: A critic has said that the Hebrew writers had no sense of natural beauty, but the Bible is full of the poetry of nature, pastoral allusions drawn from nature, hill and tree and river and sea. This is of a piece with the modern conceit that love of natural beauty is a discovery of the nineteenth century.

It is solemnly stated again and again that only in recent years have men taken pleasure in scenery as such—and all because Dr. Johnson and Boswell agreed that the Strand in London was a pleasanter place than the strand by the seashore, and because Pope and other eighteenth century poets wrote essays on man rather than on nature. Had the Greeks no sense of beauty and the Hebrews no sense of sublimity? Had the Italian Renaissance painters no eye for scenery, though they only used scenery as a background for their Madonnas?

The Hebrew poets never painted a scene for its own sake but for Him who made all things beautiful in his time. A psalmist uses natural things to illustrate religious truth. The moon and stars would only be points of light, if they did not hint something of the glory of God. The mountains round about Jerusalem stand for God's loving care round His people.

Weight of Dignity

Lord Chesterfield had a great deal to say to his son about dress and address, and apropos of dignity of demeanor wrote:

There is a certain dignity of manners absolutely necessary to make even the most valuable character either respected or respectable.

Horseplay, romping, frequent and loud fits of laughter, jokes, waggers and indiscriminate familiarity will sink both merit and knowledge into a degree of contempt. They compose, at most, a merry fellow, and a merry fellow was never yet a respected man. Indiscriminate familiarity either offends your superiors, or else dubs you their dependent and led captive. It gives your inferiors just, but troublesome and improper claims of equality. These are vilifying distinctions, and exclude all ideas of esteem or regard.

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European Bureau, Clun House, Surrey St., Strand, London.

THE MINISTRY OF SILENT PRAYER

FOR the true Christian silent prayer is eloquent with messages from God. He enters there to hold converse with the angels, which, as Mrs. Eddy says, "are pure thoughts from God, winged with Truth and Love, no matter what their individualism may be" (Science and Health, p. 208).

It was into this temple of silent communion with the Father that Jesus so often withdrew to gain refreshment, strength, and overflowing happiness for the long labors of his arduous days. And it was to this that he invited his disciples when he said, "Come ye yourselves apart into a desert place, and rest awhile." One needs to steal away often from the clamorous multitude of material interests and requirements, into a "desert place" with God. One can give better service when one returns to the exigencies of a workaday world after these moments of silent prayer, and time thus spent is not lost but gained.

At the gateway of silent prayer the angel of patience waits to welcome all who come. Mortals know little of true patience, and can learn it only by going into the still places with God. That which the world commonly calls patience is a negative, colorless thing. It is, many times, nothing more than an complaining submission to unpleasant conditions which one is powerless to prevent or remove. This is undoubtedly

a better attitude to maintain in face of hardships than one of grumbling and futile rebellion. But real patience lifts one out of wrong conditions. It includes the vision of the infinite, the knowledge that God's work is forever complete. It is the slow, but steady attainment of this fact, the constant, joyful progression out of the mortal into the eternal. In the high, encircling stillness, the sweet homely angel of loving-kindness possesses the heart. Malice, envy, resentment, all pettiness and meanness are swept away. One sees that the true bonds are those of brotherhood; and one leaves silent communion with God to carry something of the sweetness of this vision to all with whom one comes in contact. Thus withdrawal for a season does not isolate one from one's fellowman, but brings one into closer touch with him.

Within the realm of silent prayer is found the angel of self-abnegation. One welcomes this thought after one has come to know patience and loving-kindness, for one sees it, then, as the next natural and easy step toward fullness of existence and richness of joy. It is but the gradual laying aside of a cramped consciousness of life and happiness for an unlimited and eternal one. The idea of self-sacrifice is one which they who are struggling for right-thinking most frequently try to grasp first. And impatience and discouragement too often attend the many failures to which such

an attempt brings the beginner. But God does not give us our hardest lessons first. He says, "with loving-kindness have I drawn thee." And, while it is true that complete self-abnegation is absolutely necessary before one can "awake in His likeness," it is also necessary to learn something of what self-abnegation consists before one undertakes a wholesale sacrifice. Then it is that discouragement argues defeat, and the suggestion comes that the odds are against one and it is of no use to try any more. But for him who is sustained by patience and loving-kindness there is neither discouragement nor defeat.

Another gracious thought which waits within the gates of silent prayer is the comprehension of the utter valuelessness of mere externals. Here, near the pulsating center of true loving and living, material objects and pursuits begin to assume their proper proportions. The possible loss of material possessions ceases to tease one with apprehension, and the ways of worldly ambition cease to allure. Spiritual things, slowly, but certainly, come to be those of adamant substance, indestructible and perpetual. It is borne in upon one that the spiritual sense is indeed "the same yesterday, today, and forever." A right sense of any circumstance, condition or thing, once gained, can never again be lost, although it may seem at times to be obscured. All spiritual gain is unchanging and eternal. Thus he who today controls his temper through the understanding of the infinitude of divine Love, will never again be so strongly tempted in like manner. He who overcomes the desire to rob his brother of good in any form will never again be so ready to believe evil of himself or another. And so on throughout the entire gamut of human passions and impulses, does a single right overcoming of any one of them weaken its hold, forever, on the tempted mortal. And not only this, but a single right overcoming of any wrong impulse lessens forever the power of such impulse to tempt.

But all these are a very small part of the rich ministry of silent prayer. The great thoughts of the goodness and aliveness of God which come to one there cannot be forced into the confines of words. Only "by their fruits" can they be made known to the world.

Historic Styles

Research has disclosed that Cleopatra was the first woman to wear a hobble skirt. Hieroglyphs on the newly excavated building blocks in Egypt show the famous queen in a gown drawn so tightly about her ankles that one wonders how she walked at all.—New York Press.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

"Hansel and Gretel"

Perhaps not everybody knows "O du Lieber Augustine" by that name, but it is a little tune with which nearly everybody is familiar. It appears in school song books and in books of easy music for children, and it is a very simple little tune indeed. And so it is strange enough when the children are taken to the opera house some afternoon to hear the story of Hansel and Gretel sung by the big opera company to hear almost the first thing this simple little children's song, sung by the lady who plays Gretel. She sits in a high chair, dressed like a little German peasant, with pigtailed tied with red ribbons and blue stockings that have a big hole in them. She is knitting on another pair of the same kind of heavy blue stockings, and she sticks out her tongue and twists her head to one side as she knits just as you have all seen children do when trying to do something that required a great deal of care and trouble.

By and by she jumps down from the

chair and begins to teach her brother Hansel to dance. He is a clod-hopping boy who does not learn the steps very easily, while she is light and quick as a feather. By and by they begin to chase each other all over the stage and presently get out the milk picher just to smell of it. Hansel sticks his fingers in the jug and Gretel chases him away with the broom. This is the way things go all through the opera, and little simple songs such as children could sing are heard all through the play, besides the other music.

This opera was composed by Herr Humperdinck for a fairy play which his sister made for her children and sent to their uncle for music. But he made such beautiful and important music for the children's play that the grown folks wanted to hear it and at last it was given on the real stage with famous singers appearing in it.

Edwin Markham, the poet, was a blacksmith in early life, and also a sheep and cattle herder.—Washington Herald.

PICTURE PUZZLE



What kind of light?

ANSWERS TO WORD BUILDING.

1. E. 2. Ed. 3. Den. 4. Rend. 5. Trend. 6. Tender. 7. Tenders. 8. Resident. 9. President.

PAN-AMERICA

The figures of the growth of trade between the United States and Latin America read like a romance of statistics. A decade ago, the total exchange of trade between them was \$236,000,000. Today, it has reached the enormous total of \$600,000,000, says the Portland (Me.) Express. That is, it has more than doubled. Gradually, the United States is drawing over to itself the trade with Latin America that has long been appropriated by Europe. The trade with Argentina affords a good illustration. The United States, according to the last figures, increased its trade with that country 21 per cent, while Germany's increase was 19, and Great Britain's only six per cent.

The approach of the Panama canal opening is serving to center attention on it and the impetus it will give to all American traffic. Another transportation agency cannot be overlooked in the same connection. A few decades ago, had one talked of a Pan-American railway, he would have been called visionary. Today, while the dirt is flying from the huge ditch on the isthmus, the links are steadily being connected in the great line of railroad that will some day, in the not remote future, make possible a rail journey from Seattle or New York to South American cities.

Large Words

Joseph E. Herold, the Albany barber and "physiognomical hair dresser," who found checks issued by the state to the value of \$85,000, is not the first one of his calling in that city to indulge in grandiloquent descriptive letters. The many remember George Morgan, who had shaved several Presidents and many Governors of New York, and who had a sign over the entrance to his shop, in Green street, on which were his name and these words: "Capillary abridger and tonsorial operator."—New York Tribune.

Purge out of every heart the lurking grudge. Give us grace and strength to forbear and to persevere. Offenders, give us the grace to accept and to forgive offenders. Forgetful ourselves, help us to bear cheerfully the forgetfulness of others. Give us courage and gaiety and the quiet mind. Spare us to our friends, soften us to our enemies. Bless us, if it may be, in all our innocent endeavors. If it may not, give us the strength to encounter that which is to come, that we be brave in peril, constant in tribulation, temperate in wrath, and in all changes of fortune, loyal and loving one to another. —Robert Louis Stevenson.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, March 16, 1911.

An Anglo-American Peace Pact

THE intense interest which Sir Edward Grey's speech has aroused in the United States as well as throughout Great Britain is due mainly to the fact that it gave expression to a sentiment that for a considerable time has been growing and finding hospitable lodgment in the consciousness of both nations. It is becoming plain to all thinking people that armament, instead of decreasing in consequence of the almost universal outcry against war, is increasing year by year at a tremendous rate and at enormous cost, and that this increase cannot continue much longer without exhausting the resources and bankrupting the treasuries of the leading powers. Sir Edward Grey did not go too far when he said that a continuation of the present policy of armaments would eventually undermine and wreck our civilization.

French estimates for the present year bring to the world's attention a striking illustration of the lengths to which a nation that may be called for present purposes "disinterested" can be driven by the rivalry of two of its neighbors. The grand total of the French budget this year runs up to four milliards 269 millions of francs, equal to £170,764,000, or \$853,800,000, roughly computed. This, it will be noted, is not far from the billion dollar mark attained by a nation whose resources are beyond all comparison with those of the French republic. It shows a gain of £84,000,000 over last year; it indicates a similar gain in the estimates for next year. The vast expenditures for naval and military purposes that France must undertake are not due to the existence of any exigency in that country at the present time, but are induced, and literally forced, by the example of her neighbors.

The sum expended by one of these neighbors, Great Britain, on sea defenses annually during the last twenty years has increased by 150 per cent. In the same period Germany's expenditures have increased for the same purposes by 740 per cent. In the meantime the force of example has increased the naval expenditures of the United States by 500 per cent and those of Japan by 940 per cent.

From an ordinary point of observation there appears to be no end to this headlong course, other than that which might come hand in hand with ruin. Manifestly, something must be done to change the drift of things; evidently no change will occur automatically. No single nation among the great powers will take the responsibility or the risk involved in the initiation of a disarmament policy. The moral influence of an example set by a single nation would hardly be sufficient to stem or to turn the tide. But what one great nation would find it impossible to do might be made comparatively easy of accomplishment by the union of two. A solemn agreement between the United States and Great Britain never to go to war with each other under any circumstances, but to settle all disputes by adjudication, to join in defense in case of attack upon either by any third nation, and to strive for the promotion of universal peace and disarmament, would open the way for an immediate and a mighty influence for good. It is only reasonable, considering the burden which militarism imposes, that other nations would soon seek admission to this alliance. There is nothing fanciful in the idea that the time would soon come when no nation would be able to see how it could afford to hold itself aloof from the compact.

The aspirations of Sir Edward Grey in this regard, which are those of millions of right-thinking people throughout the whole world today, may, as some of his critics declare, be those of a dreamer. But if so his dream ought to come true.

With the corporation tax law decision handed down, the supreme court will probably try to get those other commercial items about Standard Oil and American Tobacco off the blotter as soon as possible.

Ease Versus Speed

WHILE the giant turbines of one transatlantic passenger-carrying line strive to outdo each other in negotiating fast passages, the comfortable ships of another premier company virtually ignore that consideration, and yet they offer keen competition. The process of evolution that has brought the modern steamship nearer to perfection seems also to have left open the question of whether ease must not be sacrificed, to some extent, in catering to the increasing demand for quicker trips from continent to continent. Naturally this development gives rise to a second question, as to whether ease or speed is the more important. Each of the foremost shipping companies apparently has answered this leading query differently; the steamers of one cut their way from Queenstown to New York in a little more than four days; but the leisurely vessels of the other line require seven days in order to traverse the same distance, and still the policy of that company is not yet more speed.

Attention to the comfort of passengers constitutes an obligation which every steamship company is expected to fulfil, and, although in some cases the idea of sacrificing speed for the purpose of promoting ease is in contradistinction to present-day tendencies in cross-ocean transportation, that more leisurely policy may be the better when judged from certain standpoints. Speed undoubtedly is an important factor in modern business methods, but is not hurry—a term of very different meaning—the proper designation for some forms of modern business activity? And, while hours spent on the ocean may represent profit or loss to a few men whose business is of international extent, there is no necessity for the vacationist to rush to and fro when ocean trips are a part of his outing. If the arrangements are more comfortable on the liner that crosses in six or seven days, apparently there is no chance for argument with the tourist as to the merits of that ship's claim to preferment.

The difference in the measurements of two steamships of recent construction illustrates wherein the larger and slower ship may allow more ample comfort for passengers. One is a craft of 32,500 gross tons, 790 feet long, 88 feet wide and 60 feet in depth; the other 45,000 gross tons, 860 feet long, 92 feet wide and 94 feet in depth. But the engines of the first are 70,000 horsepower, while those of the second are only five sevenths as powerful. And the

more powerful engines of the four-day liner necessarily occupy a much greater space than do the engines of her seven-day competitor, although the former ship's hull and superstructure are not so extensive. It is reasonable to conclude that unless some way to derive immense power from more compact mechanism is discovered, the record boats may, ere long, be handicapped in the race for the patronage of those travelers who desire the best accommodations even more than elimination of time.

THE immense increase in the imports of peanuts would indicate that the national game next summer is expected to be more popular than ever.

REVIEWING Julius Chambers' splendid work, "The Mississippi and Its Wonderful Valley," a writer in a recent number of the Contemporary Review dwelt upon some points relating to the "Father of Waters," which, speaking generally, contained, perhaps, no more information for the British reader than for the American. It does no harm, however, to remind even those who have not been long out of school that the Mississippi discharges into the gulf of Mexico one half more water than do the Rhine, Loire, Po, Elbe, Vistula, Danube, Dnieper, Don and Volga into water bodies of Europe, or that its flow past New Orleans equals that of the Indus, Euphrates and Ganges combined, equals that of the Rio de la Plata, is twice as great as that of the Nile, and is surpassed only by the Amazon.

The Review alluded to does not overlook the importance of the Eads jetties. These, constructed by the great engineer of the St. Louis bridge, have made New Orleans one of the world's leading deep-water ports. They have also created the desire throughout the "wonderful valley" for an outlet for the products of 10,000,000 acres of fertile land through a deep waterway from the Great lakes to the gulf.

And now there is a revival of a movement which is certain to bring into greater public notice another magnificent American stream, the St. Lawrence, the proposal being to improve it so that freight in bulk may be shipped through it from the Great lakes to the Atlantic ocean. If the Mississippi valley may be called "wonderful," adjectives and superlatives must utterly fail to convey an idea of the extent, wealth and future possibilities of the country lying tributary to the basin of the St. Lawrence. Speaking of it as a water system, the term "magnificent" will at least be allowable. But the question at hand is not one that has so much to do with language as with engineering and commerce.

There are still many who deride the notion that either of these great highways can be made profitable. Probably neither can, if the idea that waterways must come into competition with railways be adhered to as tenaciously in the future as in the past. But a radical change of thought in this particular seems to be impending, and it is fairly evident that the railroads will see, as clearly as other interests, that the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence and other of the great waterways, national and international, on this continent are destined in the not remote future to afford them a relief from congestion and heavy traffic which they can obtain in no other way. The great rivers of this country will not always flow uselessly.

IF PENNY BANKS in schools encourage thrift, the great banking institutions in this country should hardly consider such innovations as ruinous competition. Canada has found it a profitable experience.

Army Motor Trucks

IF THE military maneuvers in Texas serve to awaken the United States government to the importance of automobile transportation for the army, this country's soldiery, perhaps, may soon be equipped with enough machines to compare favorably with the troops of European nations. France, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain and Germany have devoted constant attention to the development of this branch of the service, while America has hesitated, apparently content to get along with the historic, fractious and expensive army mule. According to a recent article by Capt. J. C. McArthur of the twenty-eighth infantry, economy and reliability now speak for the use of the motor truck instead of the animal whose activities would cease, so far as the army is concerned, with general adoption of the power vehicle. All things considered, it would appear that where efficiency has been augmented in foreign armies by introducing the auto-truck, the same development might be effected in America.

The United States navy ranks among the world's foremost in point of numbers, strength and capability. Every late device for keeping the fighting ships up to the high standard established some years ago is adopted without question. The annual cost of doing this is heavy, and in comparison with it the expenditures upon the army are small. Yet, although the peace strength of foreign armies is much greater and more expensive, than that of the United States, European governments do not hesitate even momentarily to seize upon every valuable discovery appertaining to war. Germany's army automobile corps furnishes a splendid example of what could be accomplished, possibly, in this country. It is liberal subsidizing of a large number of commercial cars there which places them at the disposal of the army.

There is something worth considering, however, in Captain McArthur's idea that the United States government buy its auto-trucks outright and offset the expenditure by selling its mules. If an auto-train will carry the same amount as a mule train, six times as far and more rapidly, while working all the time and displaying no irritability, the machines are needed by the United States army as much as it is by forces across the ocean. The war department now realizes the value of the aeroplane, and will test these fliers further in the border maneuvers. Now is as good a time as any to see also how much good may be accomplished by having motor trucks carry supplies to the army over American roads. Armies, as well as navies, must be equipped with whatever mechanical devices can combine efficiency with economy and reliability.

AGRICULTURAL development and agricultural literature seem to have kept step with each other. The farmer has other sources of information today than the old reliable Farmers Almanac.

THE present tourist trend toward the Panama canal promises much for the future.

Lakes to Gulf and Lakes to Sea

IN ALL probability small credence will be given stories to the effect that a great merger of leading bakers is planned with the idea of invading New York and other eastern cities. Rumors of similar purport have been recurrent every few years, and still the actual combinations were not extensive. Something more than meetings and discussions between the men who are supposedly promoting this undertaking will be required in order to stir keen anxiety among the independent bakers in cities where, it is announced, branch plants of a \$30,000,000 bread-making corporation may be established.

It was only two years ago that a story much like the present one was circulated through the newspapers of the country. The only basis for it proved later to be the merging of a few small baking concerns in New York. While there is always the possibility that a more extensive combination of baking companies may be effected and the attempt made to reap interstate profits through economy of production and distribution, that sort of competition ought not to prove detrimental to the interests of the independent concerns. In Boston, for instance, these small bakeshops are almost numberless; nearly every street in the residential districts has one or more of them. If the formation of a bread trust were accomplished, all of these independent bakers would have to be reckoned with, and public feeling doubtless would lean toward them rather than toward the corporation.

Looking at the proposition from this viewpoint, it appears that the baking corporation that should attempt to invade many cities would embark on a precarious undertaking. In the first place, competition would be intense, possibly destructive, and the launching of the project in that case would benefit the independents more than it would help the merging companies. And, in order to make the undertaking at all profitable, the bread trust would have to secure control of immense milling and wheat-growing interests. It is safe to say that the small baker need not give too great weight to prophecy of such competition. An extensive monopoly of baking is hardly practicable.

NO DOUBT Paris is still the great European attraction. Its cosmopolitanism is of the kind that Parisians seem able to conserve by catering to the whole world. Among the many foreign visitors to the French capital Americans appear to hold their own, both as to numbers and money expended. The people of the sister republic across the sea are appreciative of the fact that their handsome chief city, like a magnet, draws travelers from the United States. Americans and French are beginning to understand each other thoroughly since it has become the custom to make Paris the central point of a continental tour.

While the French, as a rule, are not great travelers, still their curiosity has been aroused not a little by many comparative statements regarding their own Paris and New York. A wealthy Frenchman, one Henri Brizon, decided that he would be one among Parisians to investigate the situation. Arranging for a tour of three months in the United States, he arrived in due course of time at New York city. He expected to stay in Manhattan a week at best. He has been there a month, and he has not seen one tenth of what he would like to see, he emphasizes. As for his cross-country tour, he has decided to defer this until some other time.

Here is an instance where a gentleman schooled in Parisian ideas found New York a marvel: Paris, London, St. Petersburg, Vienna, molded into one, he claims. While this is an individual opinion, it carries no less weight. New York is a world city in the fullest sense of the word. Its attractions are already turning the attention of Europe in this direction. But while the marvelous growth of the metropolis, with its public institutions, its theaters, its matchless hotels, is as yet merely in its infancy, judging by western standards, Paris need not feel that a rivalry has sprung up which will do the French city harm. Americans will continue to go abroad.

ON NEXT Wednesday, March 22, the currency committee of the American Bankers Association will be given a hearing by the national monetary commission of the United States, of which ex-Senator Aldrich is chairman. This event, important in itself, becomes doubly so by reason of the fact that it will mark the opening of a campaign of education intended to enlighten the American people with regard to defects in the present currency system of the country and the means by which they may be remedied. The national monetary commission has long been prepared to report. Senator Aldrich had a bill in readiness for presentation at the first session of the last Congress which would have embraced all of the reforms proposed. It was deemed the wiser plan, however, first of all to take the country into the commission's confidence. With this end in view, efforts have been made completely to dissociate the proposals of the commission from politics. In so far as it is humanly possible to do so, it will be the aim of the educational campaign to establish in public thought the point that currency reform is an economic and not a political question.

In a general way the public is convinced that something must be wrong with a system that broke down so completely in 1907. Just why it broke down then, whether it is liable to break down in a similar manner at any time in the future, and what precautions may be taken against its recurrence, are matters upon which it is in need of instruction. Until the public shall be better informed on the subject than it is now, it is deemed inadvisable to attempt the enactment of corrective legislation. It is certain, despite all attempts to prevent it, that the remedies to be proposed will eventually provoke political controversy. A money campaign as warmly debated as that of '96 may be the outgrowth of the campaign of education, but when this stage shall have been reached it is to be hoped that whatever divisions of public opinion may arise will be due to economic convictions rather than to lack of popular knowledge of the subject under discussion.

THE secretary of the treasury says he favors a central bank plan, but the banks themselves are still to be heard from.

A Bread Trust Unlikely

New York and Paris

Campaign for Currency Reform